The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.......NO. 7143. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1874. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FRANCE.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

STATE OF THE VARIOUS PARTIES—M. DE FOURTOU'S RESIGNATION—THE PETRARCH CELEBRATION AT AVIGNON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 20, 1874.

We are once more in the midst of a Ministerial crisis, and no one can tell what an hour may bring forth. As a general thing, however in the dark the public may be about the march of events, the members of the Assembly are tolerably well fixed about the course events will take, but in the present crisis not even the party leaders can form any idea as to the future. The only hope of any party lies in its ability to cheat or trick one of the others, but the old tricks have been so often tried without success that all of them are known. The strangest combinations are sometimes seen. The growing influence of the Bonapartists made the other parties unite to overthrow M. Magne, who was credited with a preponderating influence in the Cabinet. Legitimists and Radicals voted together against a small tax upon salt, although both parties had previously accepted the principle for the sole purpose of defeating the Finance Minister. Whether his proposed tax was good or bad, impolitic or wise, made no manner of difference, for a truly odious tax would have been voted for the sake of the political object in view. And no sooner had M. Magne given in his resignation than the parties turned upon M. De Fourtou, who has also retired from the Cabinet. The plan of the Thiers party is to attack each Minister in turn, until the entire Cabinet is drawn from the Left Centre. The Legitimists are now quite ready to vote with any party against the Ministry, on account of the suspension of the *Union* and the interpretation put upon the law of prorogation. And the Radicals are quite ready to vote with them because the Bonapartists support MacMahon and the Government. In reality, a point has been reached where we must be in a perpetual state of disarray and disorder, or find some way for getting rid of the Assembly. M. De Castellane brought forward a proposition to vote the Electoral law and to adjourn to the month of October, but this plan was as cavalierly treated as the dissolution project of Raoul Duval.

THE CAUSES OF THE CRISIS—THE MARSHAL'S POSITION.

The present crisis is only a continuation of the last, and the Cabinet of conciliation formed by MacMahon could not have lasted a week if the fuming questions had been reached in that time. As each party was represented in the Cabinet, the Ministers could only live in peace together so long as all party questions were avoided. The message of the Marshal brought matters to a crisis, and since then there have been some very hot discussions in Cabinet council. In few words, the point of issue is this: the Marshal insists that the law of the 20th November, prolonging his powers for seven years, is irrevocable; the two Legitimist members protest against this interpretation. It is all very well for the Bonapartists to admit this interpretation, they say, because their Prince is yet a boy; but to make the Comte de Chambord wait for seven years would be equal to shutting the door in his face forever. The same thing applies to M. Thiers, who expects to be once more President of the Republic, and who could not be, if MacMahon remained for six and a half years to come. This gives rise to quarrels in the Ministry. M. De Fourtou, the only man in the Cabinet who can speak, wants to place himself energetically upon the ground of the message, and force a truce among the parties for seven years. This is the view taken by the Marshal. Hence one can understand how great a value he set upon such able men as M. De Fourtou and M. Magne. He refused to accept the latter's resignation, but M. Magne refused to stay. His health would not permit him to fight the battle out. And no sooner was he disposed of than the parties which had voted him down stated that they would not have a Bonapartist in his place. M. De Fourtou replied that this was inadmissible, since his plan was to give each party an equal share in the Government, and that anything like proscription would destroy it completely. M. De Tailhaud replied sharply, a hot discussion took place, and with a weakness which is inexplicable, Marshal De MacMahon refrained from sustaining the one necessary man in his Cabinet. M. De Fourtou resigned. Every effort was made to bring him back, and any number of concessions were accorded; but he had been wounded by the lukewarmness of the President whom he had so faithfully served. MacMahon saw his fault when too late to repair it. When it was certain that M. De Fourtou would not withdraw his resignation, another man had to be found, and here began the difficulties. Finally the entire Ministry gave in their resignations in order to leave the Marshal free. This morning the *Official* states that Gen. De Cissey will act as Minister of the Interior, *ad interim*, but such a thing as finding a serviceable Ministry seems as far off now as on Saturday last. The Marshal is very much distressed at the loss of M. De Fourtou, who was the last and only defender of the theory contained in his message. M. De Broglie could not accept the post, and there is not a single man now remaining in the Cabinet who can make a decent speech, or who can argue with sufficient authority. To-day, however, begins the commencement of the end. The constitutional laws are upon the order of the day. By to-morrow, therefore, we shall know something about the strength of the various parties, and can form some kind of an idea about the future.

THE PETRARCH FETE.

The weather for the past week has been unusually hot and oppressive, the thermometer ranging from 94° to 100° in the shade. This fact has sadly interfered with the fête now going on at Avignon, and about which I hope to get some further details this evening, possibly before the closing of the mail. A dispatch which arrived this morning states that the crowd is very large, and that people continue to pour into the city from all parts of Provence. The hotels are already filled. The Mayor of Avignon issues a decree giving the name of Petrarch to one of the streets. The meeting of the troubadors, the poetic part of the fête, took place on Saturday at Vaucluse, formerly the residence of Petrarch. M. De Nigra pronounced a discourse, which was loudly applauded, full of friendly sympathy for France, and this speech was immediately seconded by the Examining Committee. Petrarch avenue was brilliantly illuminated with gas and parti-colored lanterns. The Municipal Council went in a body to meet its guests, and in the evening an official dinner and reception took place. The procession was lighted on its way by numerous Bengal lights, which were continued to the door of the Hotel De Ville. Yesterday high mass, the Archbishop blessing the crowns and olive branches offered to the laureates. At 4 o'clock the grand historic cavalcade, representing the triumphant march of Petrarch while going to the Capitol to receive the crown of poesy.

The following ode was sung by an immense number of voices:

Troumpeto de la renoumado,
Sounas! Pople, picas di man!
Petrarco, la tèsto enramado,
Arribo! Tu, sa tant amado,
Lauro, sourriso à toun amant!

Vesti de la raubo pourpalo,
E lou manteù d'or sus l'espalo,
Rintro dins la ciéuta papalo,
Tu, lou fiéu dòu païs latin,
En trioumfaire, en ciéutadin!

En Avignoun, en Italìo,
Tant que l'aura de bèlli fiho,
Tant que viéura la pouèsìo,
En Avignoun, en Italìo,
Cantaren emé ternisoun
Ti sounet, ti fièri cansoun!

Mèstre, la Prouvènço t'embrasso!
Davans ti rai l'oumbro s'estrasso,
Car nèr lis omo de ta raço,
Per li calignaire dòu bèu,
J'a ges de niue ni de tombèu.

Petrarco, mounto au Capitoli!
Cinq cints an passon coume un jour;
La glòri es l'eterne regòli
Di pouèto majour!

Troumpeto de la renoumada, &c.

I cannot pretend to translate this into verse, but give a rough rendering of it in prose.

"Trumpets of fame, sound! Peoples, clap your hands! Petrarch, with crowned head, comes! And thou, his well-beloved Laura, smile upon thy lover!—Clothed in a robe of purple, and with a golden cloak upon the shoulder, enter the Papal City, thou the son of the Latin country, as triumphant hero, as citizen.—In Avignon, in Italy, so long as there are beautiful girls, so long as poesy shall live, in Avignon, in Italy, we shall sing with frensy thy sonnets, thy proud songs.—Master! Provence embraces thee! Before thy rays the shadows flee, since for the men of thy race, for the lovers of the beautiful, there is neither night nor tomb.—Petrarch, mount to the Capitol! Five hundred years pass like a day; glory is the eternal food of superior poets.—Trumpets of fame, etc."

It is impossible to give an idea of the few beauties there are in this ode in such a hasty translation. One has to take some license and to think long over the weight of words. For example, the word *regòli* above does not mean food exactly, nor a feast, but a substance with which we regale ourselves. The French is *régal*, which may be rendered as "a treat." There were any number of speeches, and a large number of sonnets were presented. The cavalcade was the most interesting part of the fête—something like the march of the "Mystic Krewe of Komus," of New-Orleans—but at this hour we have not received full reports of it. To day there are to be aquatic sports upon the Rhone. Yesterday there was also a very brilliant fête in honor of the five hundredth anniversary of Petrarch at Arqua, Italy.

THE ATTEMPT ON BISMARCK'S LIFE.

The opportune attempt to assassinate Prince Bismarck, recalls the *mot* of M. Thiers some two years ago. When his popularity began to wane, when he was harassed by all the parties and only feebly supported by the press, he one day cries: "Oh! why can't some one fire a pistol-shot at me!" An attempt at assassination, of which the most could have been made, was just the thing then needed. There were eighteen attempts to assassinate Louis Philippe, and about the same number against Napoleon III. Even Cavaignac had this high honor, but no one would fire upon M. Thiers, although it was the very thing he needed to make his Republican policy pass. Within the past few days the bulletins about Prince Bismarck have stopped, and it is presumed that the Federal Chancellor has a new matter in hand. There is a rumor that he means to apply Lord Palmerston's policy of *civis Romanus sum* to the Carlists who recently shot a German newspaper correspondent named Schmidt.

THE PAT ROGERS DISASTER.

LATEST PARTICULARS—THE RECOVERY OF THE BODIES.

RISING SUN, Ind., Aug. 8.—Nine bodies of victims of the Pat Rogers disaster are here unburied. Of those which have been buried, the following have been identified: Christian Lonner, of Madison, Ind.; David C. Kinney, of Patriot, Ind.; Mrs. Mary Gibbons, of Indianapolis; Myer Goldman, of New-Orleans, and the colored fireman, known as "Jack." The friends of all except Goldman have arrived. The bodies of George Vogt, of Louisville; Sally Goumer, of Madison; Mrs. Tuttle, of Louisville, and two white boys—one seventeen, and the other seven years old—have been caught above, the two latter on the Kentucky shore. One body was landed in Switzerland County this morning. The officers of the mail line take charge of the unknown bodies, and keep them as long as possible, generally not more than a day. There is much excitement along the shore, and numerous skiffs are on the lookout. The disaster grows in magnitude, and altogether over fifty bodies are believed to have been recovered.

CANADA.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND PARTY.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 8.—The Governor General and party have been spending some days on the Hepegeon River, and are now at Silver Islet or Prince Arthur Landing, Lake Superior. His Excellency is expected at Chicago on the 14th or 15th inst., and will afterward visit Detroit and Windsor, making a tour through the western part of the Provinces, reaching Toronto about the 26th inst.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET TOURNAMENT—NON-ARRIVAL OF AN EMIGRANT VESSEL.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 8.—Preparations for the cricket tournament are complete. The matches will commence on the 18th inst. There will be four teams—Canada, England, America, and Halifax. The English team is composed of officers of the army. The American team comes from Philadelphia.

Some anxiety is felt at the non-arrival of a vessel which left Norway July 2 with 100 families from Iceland, for Halifax.

A NEGRO MURDERER LYNCHED.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8.—Last Sunday afternoon a negro named Wm. Warley assaulted a white girl, fifteen years old, in the woods near Johnson's City, Washington County, East Tennessee. The negro outraged the girl, and then murdered her. Search for the missing girl, who was of a highly respectable farmer's family, continued until yesterday, when the horrible discovery was made. The negro Worley was suspected, and arrested. On being accused of the crime, he confessed. Last night, while being taken to Elizabethtown Jail, he was seized by a party of citizens and hanged.

TWO MEN KILLED IN A COAL MINE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 8.—At No. 8 shaft of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's mines, near Pittston, yesterday, Rudolph Schmaltz, a miner, and Nicholas Owens, a laborer, were instantly killed by a mass of top coal falling upon them.

BOATING.

OIL CITY, Penn., Aug. 8.—The four-oared race, one mile and a half and return, between the Columbia Crew of Pittsburg, the Third Ward Crew of Pittsburg, and the Third Ward Crew of Oil City, for $200 a side, came off this evening. For the first half mile the Pittsburg Club was ahead, but the Columbias spurted and took the lead, winning easily by ten lengths. Time—21:03.

POLITICAL.

VERMONT.

THE ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE NOMINATING CONVENTION—JUDGE POLAND'S RENOMINATION CERTAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Vt., Aug. 8.—All the towns in Judge Poland's Congressional district held meetings to-day to elect delegates to the Nominating Convention, which meets at White River Junction next Wednesday. The whole number of delegates to the convention will be about 150. Up to 9:30 o'clock to-night twenty-three towns have been heard from, which have chosen forty-two delegates in favor of Judge Poland, and twenty-four for other candidates. These returns indicate the same general result as that of two years ago. The opposing candidates are Col. J. B. Mead and D. C. Dennison. Fuller returns will be received in a day or two. The convention in Mr. Willard's district is also to be held next Wednesday. There is no reason to doubt his renomination.

TENNESSEE.

THE ELECTION RIOT AT SOMERVILLE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 8.—Parties who arrived here this morning from Somerville report all quiet, and that there had been no further fighting than reported in these dispatches last night; also, that when the militia, which left here last night, arrived there they found the excitement still great, but no fighting. It seems that the difficulty originated in a personal difficulty between Green Hendon, a white man, and Cash Warren, a leading negro politician, which was renewed yesterday, and which led to an attempt to arrest Oscar Burton by Sheriff Reeves and his two brothers, who are leading Republicans, and represented as desperate and determined men. Burton shot and killed Paul Reeves, and was in turn shot and killed by Sheriff Reeves, whereupon a fire was opened upon Sheriff Reeves and his remaining brother from windows and doors on the street, and they were shot down. The wildest excitement ensued, and efforts were made by some parties to organize the negroes into armed bodies, but, as far as known at present, without success, and better counsel prevailed. Quiet was restored. The militia from this city will return by the noon train.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 8.—From Capt. Harvey Mather, editor of the *Ledger*, of this city, who returned from Somerville this afternoon, the following account of the riot at Somerville, yesterday, is obtained:

The election of the day before had been hotly contested, and many negroes had attended the polls during the day heavily armed, and some had openly threatened to burn the town. During the day a prominent negro politician named Cash Warren had cursed and abused a young brother of Mayor Hendon, and on yesterday, encountering Mayor Hendon on the street, began to abuse him, and finally snapped a pistol twice in the face of the Mayor, who then drew a pistol and shot him dead. Almost simultaneously two or three shots were fired at the negro by the friends of the Mayor, who had collected there, among weom was Oscar Burton, who was subsequently charged with firing at Warren when he met his death. The negroes, who had become very much incensed at the death of Warren, threatened to kill Burton, who, about 11 o'clock, appeared on the street armed with a double-barreled shot-gun and pistols. Judge J. G. Reeves, Albert Reeves, Sheriff elect, and Paul Reeves, attempted to arrest and disarm Burton. Owing to a report that a body of negroes were marching into town Burton refused to be arrested, and they opened fire on him, wounding him severely in four different places. He returned the fire from the shot-gun, mortally wounding Paul and Albert Reeves, and then fell himself, but raising on his elbow, drew a pistol and shot J. G. Reeves in the shoulder, inflicting a dangerous but not necessarily fatal wound. A party of negroes who had by this time congregated, then opened fire on Burton, shooting him in a number of places, one rushing up, put a pistol to his back and fired. In all he received thirteen wounds, and if any prove fatal, which the doctors doubt, it will be the one mentioned. The excitement that followed was intense. Reports spread that negro runners had been sent to the country to stir up the various colored societies, and Memphis was telegraphed to for aid, and many negroes left town as was supposed to procure reinforcements, among whom was Williamson, who, in a speech during the canvass, had said if the Civil Rights bill was not passed he would ride in blood up to his bridle bits. Williamson was captured last night at Moscow, but afterward escaped.

On the arrival of the military from Memphis they found the citizens in arms, and the town under a strict patrol. Their arrival was hailed with great joy by the white citizens, at whose earnest request Capt. Duncan's Chickasaw Guards agreed to remain until Monday, while the remainder returned home this evening.

LOUISIANA.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 8.—The Republican State Convention reassembled this morning. Among the resolutions reported by the Committee on Resolutions was the following:

"That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity, and that men who are unmindful of the interests of the State and those whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretense whatever."

The resolutions indorse the State Administration for pursuing the right course, while contending with an organized system of vilification or misrepresentation at home and abroad; denounce violence and attempts to bring about a conflict of the races, and pledge the party to give a fair election and to reduce expenditures.

Antonio Dubuclet, the present incumbent, was nominated for State Treasurer by a large majority. There were more votes cast than there were delegates present, but on motion of Frank Morey, the opposing candidate, the nomination was made unanimous.

The results of the convention have been an unexpected victory of the Casey-Pinchback faction over Kellogg, Packard, and company. The convention adjourned *sine die*. The closing proceedings were apparently more orderly and harmonious. It is understood the nominations will receive the united support of the party.

C. S. Nash, colored, of St. Landry, was nominated for Congress from the Sixth District.

ALABAMA.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

SELMA, Ala., Aug. 8.—Ex-Congressman B. S. Turner, colored, was nominated unanimously by the Republican Convention for County Treasurer. The Convention indorsed the Civil Rights bill.

OHIO.

PRIMARY MEETINGS IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Partial returns from primary meetings in nineteen districts, to elect delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Painesville, Ohio, Aug. 13, show a large majority in favor of the renomination of Gen. Garfield.

THE STEAMER HENRY AMES SUNK.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 8.—The steamer Henry Ames, with a full cargo of 1,200 tons of assorted merchandise, from St. Louis for New-Orleans, struck a snag last night, near Waterproof, and sank in twenty-five feet of water. The Henry C. Yeager is alongside the sunken steamer. Only three lives are known to have been lost. The value of the boat and cargo is estimated at $130,000. The boat was owned and insured in St. Louis, the insurance being $65,000. A German woman and two children going to Bayou Sarah, and a French woman going to Cook's Landing, were lost, and probably others, but no cabin passengers. The missing books and papers of the boat have been found.

THE NEW-YORK CLUB AT NEWPORT.

THE CORINTHIAN RACE POSTPONED TO MONDAY—THE ENTRIES OF YACHTS AND CREWS—STORMY WEATHER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—The Corinthian race did not come off to-day, as there was a heavy storm, which began early in the morning. It blew a gale from the south south-east, and the rain poured down in torrents. The yachtsmen remained on board their vessels until this afternoon, kept there by the heavy sea, which rendered the passage of small boats from the fleet to the shore quite dangerous. There were fifty-two schooners and sloops at anchor, with their topmasts housed, and with two anchors out to hold them. Despite their being thus snugly secured, many of them dragged in shore, and had to be hove to windward again. Among the craft here are the Gypsy, Ariel, Fearless, Addie, Coming, Halcyon, Azalia, Foam, Belle, Catona, Romance, Rebecca, Clytie, Nimbus, Whistler, Lucille, (Boston,) Peerless, Shadow, Tempest, Estelle, (new schooner Brooklyn Club,) Idler, Amelia. Sloops Dauntless, Alarm, Magic, Wanderer, Restless, Rambler, Phantom, Vindex, Gracie, Christine, Comet, Triton, James G. Bennett, No. 6 pilot boat, steamer Runaway, Egeria, Tarolinta, Sallie, Dudley, Scud, Fanny, Vision, Wayward, Idele, and others.

The race will take place on Monday morning, and will be sailed as before intended. The gentlemen to man the boats are entered as follows:

Idler's crew—S. J. Colgate, Captain; J. J. Alexander, mate; F. Farns, F. De P. Foster, Girraud Foster, J. W. Beekman, Jr., W. Foulke, Jr., B. H. Foulke, W. Keebs, Henry Steer, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, Robt. Center, W. Roosevelt, A. Roosevelt, J. C. Roosevelt, J. B. Duer, A. Remsen, L. D. E. F. Woodruff.

Azalia's crew—Hon. Chas. Sedgwick, Captain; R. B. Forbes, mate; G. Greeley Curtis, J. M. Forbes, Col. W. H. Forbes, J. N. A. Griswold, Paul S. Forbes, G. Burgess, W. H. Swift, R. S. Russell, Chas. Grinnell.

Fearless' crew—E. B. Philips, Captain; W. F. Lawrence, mate; R. F. Clarke, R. H. Stevenson, C. R. Fox, G. L. Babb, W. B. Philips, S. Small.

Tempest's crew—J. Lee, Jr., Captain; W. W. Lee, mate; Arthur Burgess, F. B. Loring, C. Swipson, M. Crocker, Alfred Winson, Jr., T. Dean, B. Appleton, Wm. Story.

Foam's crew—T. D. Boardman, Captain; E. B. Haven, mate; F. M. Talfour, A. H. Clarke, C. Whitney, R. D. Tucker, A. H. Huntington, C. A. Gardner, C. A. Longfellow, C. Amery, F. Burgess, S. Burgess, C. Crowninshield, T. Grant, Jr.

There was no meeting on yachting affairs to-day, but Commodore Bennett sent an invitation to Commodore Forbes of the Eastern Club, asking him to take part in Tuesday's regatta for the New-York Club's prize. The Eastern Club will participate, so that a good day's sport is expected. While I write the storm continues, and there is every prospect of a bad day to-morrow. This will not matter a great deal, as Sunday will be rigidly observed on the fleet as a day of rest. It was reported to-day that Commodore Voorhis, of the Brooklyn Club, had sold the schooner Madeline to Mr. Homans, of New-York, for $18,000. The Commodore, however, stated that, although the purchaser would have accepted his terms, Mrs. Voorhis would not part with the boat. At this time it is not definitely understood whether the vessel is sold or not.

The future movements of the fleet, apart from the regattas, have not been decided.

THE INDIANS.

REPORTS FROM THE HOSTILE TERRITORY—A SMALL FIGHT NEAR THE SWEET WATER—SIGNS OF A RAIDING PARTY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Capt. R. A. Torry, of the Thirteenth Infantry, commanding at Camp Brown, Wyoming Territory, reports that Capt. Bates' company made a scout recently and attacked a party of eight Indians about twenty miles south of the Sweet Water, killing one Sioux and capturing seven horses and one mule. One of Capt. Bates' scouts was seriously wounded.

The Shoshone scouts at Camp Brown discovered on the 19th of July a heavy and fresh trail going north on Muddy Creek, evidently to war upon the Shoshones, but owing to the absence of cavalry, a blow could not be struck.

THE CHIPPEWAS AND SIOUX.

Major J. E. Yard, Twentieth Infantry, commanding at Fort Pembina, Dakota, reports that Carcargon, an Indian from Pembina, arrived at the fort on Aug. 1, with a report that a band of Chippewa Indians, numbering about 100, were to start for a point about two days' march from the fort, due west, where there are eighty lodges of Sioux. The Chippewas were going with the intention of fighting them, and would come toward the fort, intending to visit the wife of one of the men murdered by the Sioux. They were expected at the fort in about four days. Another party of Chippewa Indians were going to Devil's Lake for the purpose of making a treaty with the Sioux. Gen. Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, had directed Major Yard to send a company to prevent a collision between the Chippewas and Sioux, and instructing the officers to use good judgment to prevent any irritating action on the part of the troops.

THE PONCAS.

Lieut. F. M. Lynde, commanding at New-Ponca Agency, Dakota Territory, reports that on July 16 a report was received at the agency that a party of Sioux had been seen near the lower village.

The Poncas immediately went out in pursuit, and after following them about twenty miles, overtook and killed two, there being eight in the party chased. A report was also received that several parties were seen on the hills near the Bohemian settlement. The Poncas went out to the Niobrara, but did not cross. The parties on the hills were thought to be Sioux.

THE BRULES.

Capt. Kinzie Bates, of the First Infantry, commanding the camp on the Niobrara River, reports that a large number of Indians made their appearance about the camp on the 16th of July and attempted to run off the stock of the settlers, but were prevented by the troops. Subsequently information was received that they had carried off some twenty head of cattle from a settler living in the lower settlement, and Capt. Bates started for that point, but the Indians succeeded in getting across the Niobrara. Pursuit was given, but in the darkness of night the Indians got off. The party stealing cattle was backed by about 150 to 200 Sioux, bent on mischief and ready for anything. In fact the valley of the Niobrara was alive with Indians. Capt. Bates speaks of his force being inadequate, and says he should have at least thirty mounted men, with good horses, to protect the settlers. If a good sound thrashing could be administered, they would hereafter keep on the other side of the Niobrara. At present they know they can soon tire down the apologies he has for horses by making numerous feints, and then suddenly strike an unexpected point, and get away with impunity. A later dispatch from Capt. Bates announces that the Poncas had whipped the Brules five miles from camp, on the Niobrara, and all the stolen cattle were recovered. In forwarding the report, Gen. Terry says that a requisition has been made for money to buy ten horses, and as soon as it is procured the horses will be purchased.

THE WILKESBARRE STRIKE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 8.—The Vulcan Iron Works to-day paid their striking workmen. Soon afterward they met in Dana's Grove and again resolved that they would not go to work at the reduced rates. The company have employed a few men from Scranton, and have received an offer from a labor agency in New-York to furnish them with skilled Italian workmen with an English-speaking foreman.

WASHINGTON.

A LARGE SEIZURE OF SPIRITS RELEASED.

UNEMPLOYED LABOR—THE NEW PACIFIC MAIL STEAMERS—THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has instructed Supervisor Hawley to release from seizure the 1,575 barrels of whisky which were detained in the belief that they had been under-gauged by Rathbun, the Gauger of the Sixth Illinois Revenue District. The Commissioner is satisfied that the Government interests, in case the spirits were undergauged, as is alleged, can be equally well protected by the amicable arrangement between the parties which has been agreed upon.

UNEMPLOYED LABOR.

The number of unemployed persons in this District is very great, owing to the extensive reduction of the force in the departments and on public works. The District employs not more than one-tenth of the number of persons that were employed at this time last year. The new District Commissioners have already received applications for employment from about 2,500 persons. There has been a considerable emigration of colored laborers to the farming country of Maryland and Virginia, where labor is greatly needed; but the negroes seem indisposed to accept the low wages of the farm so long as there is the remotest hope of more remunerative and congenial labor in the cities.

THE REPORT ON THE NEW PACIFIC MAIL SHIPS.

The committee appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to inspect the new steam-ships of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company made their report this afternoon to the Postmaster General. They find the ships in good condition, and that they fulfill the terms of the contract between that company and the department.

THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The architect of the Capitol, Mr. Clark, has commenced the work of the improvement of the extension of the Capitol grounds, as provided by the appropriation of $200,000 for that purpose in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Frederick Law Olmstead, of New-York, has the detailed charge of the work. Large parties of men are engaged in removing the trees which have been marked for removal. Mr. Olmstead has completed his plans.

A SILVER MODEL OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

An artistic mechanician is engaged upon a silver model of the New-York Custom-house, for exhibition at the centennial. The cost of the model will be $6,000. It is the purpose of the gentlemen who are defraying the expense to present it subsequently to A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVY ORDERS.

Surgeon John C. Spear is ordered to the receiving-ship Potomac. Lieut. Andrew Dunlap is detached from the Worcester and ordered to return home. Ensign John S. Abbott is relieved from duty on the monitors at Pensacola and placed on sick leave. Surgeon Joseph Hogg is relieved from duty on the receiving-ship Potomac and ordered to the Canandaigua. First Lieut. James W. Reilly, of the Ordnance Department, has been assigned to duty at the Benecia Arsenal, California, to take effect when relieved from duty at the Military Academy at West Point.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day were $663,000; shipments of fractional currency, $546,300; shipments of notes, $3,873,895. The United States Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation $387,084,100, and for public deposits $16,550,200; internal revenue receipts to-day, $449,396; for the month, $2,548,868; for the fiscal year to date, $11,963,932; national bank notes outstanding, $350,128,378.

EFFECT OF THE GRASSHOPPERS.

Adjt. Gen. Baker, of Iowa, writes to Commissioner Burdett, of the General Land Office, representing that there is great suffering among the Homestead settlers in the north-western counties of the State owing to the visitation of the grasshoppers, and setting forth the hardship of requiring the settlers to go sometimes fifty and sometimes 200 miles to make final proof of the occupancy of their farms at the local land offices. He suggests that hereafter the local land officers be required to visit the county seats on certain days to take depositions, in order to save settlers an expense they can ill-afford. Commissioner Burdett is disposed to grant the relief asked for, and is inclined to rule in this particular case that settlers be allowed, if they prefer, to make their deposition before the clerk of a Court of Record at the county seat.

MODIFICATION OF A RECENT TAX LAW.

The District Commissioners to-day issued the following:

Ordered—That the order relating to Assessors of Taxes, passed July 10, 1874, be, and is hereby modified, so as to provide as follows:

First—That the eleven offices of Assessors of Taxes be, and they are hereby, consolidated into six.

Second—That George W. Riggs, Henry A. Willard, and Anthony Hyde, are hereby appointed Assessors of Taxes.

Third—That the abovenamed Assessors are hereby directed to proceed immediately after their acceptance and qualification to assess for the purposes of the special tax directed by section 4 of the act of Congress of June 30, 1874, all taxable real estate subject to said tax and not included in the present assessment.

Fourth—That all the real estate in the District, except that belonging to the United States or the District, or that used for educational and charitable purposes, must be included either in the present assessment or the supplemental one herein authorized.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The Secretary of the Treasury is now preparing a formal demand on the several Pacific railroads embraced in the act of last June regarding the payment of five per cent. of the net earnings of the companies to the Government, imposed by the act of July 1, 1862. If the formal demand is not complied with within sixty days the Secretary will notify the Attorney General, who is directed by law to institute legal proceedings against the road for the delinquent taxes.

INTERNAL REVENUE CIRCULAR.

A circular from the Treasury Department forbids supervisors or collectors of internal revenue from employing as clerks their wives or minor dependent children, and thereby increasing their own compensation beyond the limit allowed by law.

STONE CONTRACT AWARDED.

The contract for furnishing and cutting stone for the Hartford Post Office and Custom House has been awarded by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Clark's Island Granite Company. The rates for cutting, viz: fifteen per cent., are the same which have been paid under previous administrations of the department.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $14,632,834; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $57,185,000; coin, $71,782,900; including coin certificates, $32,795,800; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The Sunday-school Assembly grows in attendance and enthusiasm. On Thursday Bishop Janes lectured on "Sympathy," H. C. Trumbull on the "Superintendent," and Mrs. Willing on "Temperance." A concert under the direction of Philip Phillips and a display of beautiful stereopticon views closed the day's proceedings. Many of the leading Sunday-school workers were present. Yesterday morning Rev. Dr. L. F. Townsend, the author of *Credo*, delivered a powerful and eloquent lecture on "The Sunday-schools and the Scientists." The audience was enthusiastic, and a repetition of the lecture has been called for. John B. Gough spoke with great power in the afternoon to about 3,000 persons. Dr. C. H. Fowler, of Chicago, lectured in the evening on "Moses." A severe storm passed over the ground at noon, but did no damage. People are coming in from all sections. T. De Witt Talmage will preach next Wednesday.

ANOTHER UDDERZOOK CASE.

THE BODY OF A MAN FOUND IN A CREEK—SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY—DISAPPEARANCE OF THE SUSPECTED MURDERER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 8.—On Friday evening last week the body of a man was found in Drawyer's Creek, near Odessa, in this county. It had evidently been in the water some days, and was considerably decomposed. Nothing was found upon the body by which it could be identified; only a few small articles, and not a cent of money, no watch or other valuables being in the pockets. A Coroner's inquest was held, but the identity of the man was not discovered, and a formal inquest was rendered and the body buried. Until yesterday the mystery remained without explanation. It now appears that the deceased was named Robert A. Mackey, his business being that of drover, and his residence at Lewisville, Chester County, near the locality of the Udderzook murder. On Wednesday of last week, the 29th, he drove down to Newark, in this State, and there fell in with a man named Joseph Taylor, living near Jennersville, Udderzook's former home. After drinking together freely, Mackey and Taylor drove away together to St. George's, several miles distant, and there they drank more, Mackey paying the bills and exhibiting considerable money, while Taylor appeared to have none. This, according to present information, was the last seen of Mackey alive; and subsequently Taylor appeared at Odessa alone, in possession of Mackey's horse and buggy, and on stopping at the hotel displayed a large sum of money. Driving away, he returned on Thursday to Middletown, near Odessa, sold the horse and buggy for half their value, and disappeared. On Friday the body was found, and it is now reported that marks of violence appeared on it, though none were referred to in the verdict of the Coroner's jury. Last evening a brother of Mackey arrived at Middletown to have the body exhumed, and from him these statements are obtained. In various particulars this affair resembles the Udderzook case, and all the circumstances point to the conclusion that there has been murder committed. Taylor is represented to be a person of previously bad character, who had forged his father's name and committed other criminal acts.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE JAPANESE EXPEDITION TO FORMOSA—THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IN A CALIFORNIA COURT—SHIPMENT OF TEAS, ETC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The steamer Colorado, which arrived here to-day from China and Japan, brought 880 passengers and 1,080 tons of freight for New-York via Panama.

The *Japan Gazette* of July 20 says: "The great subject of interest still continues to be the Japanese expedition to Formosa. The Japanese have quite succeeded in the primary object of the expedition, and might retire with good grace. Indeed, they have nothing else to do there, unless it be true that they think of colonizing, and that to all foreigners and to many among themselves appears mere folly."

The Mikado has made no public appearance during the month.

The Emperor pays out of his privy purse the expenses of a foreign doctor to attend the troops in Formosa.

The Deliberate Assembly commences its sittings in September.

There is a report that the Japanese have left the Island of Saghalien and gone to Yesso.

It has been publicly mentioned for some days, and not contradicted, that the would-be assassins of Iwakiora, lately Japanese Ambassador to foreign powers, have been decapitated.

The Japanese Government has appealed to the Circuit Court of California against an adverse decision given by a United States Consul, in the last suit against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for $10,250 damages, for breaches of contract.

Shipments of tea from here continues to be on a larger scale than on former seasons. In consequence of the excessive competition among buyers, prices have run too high to leave a margin of probable profit to buyers.

The Government is evidently opposed to the circulation of foreigners in the interior unless they will agree to be subject to Japanese law.

The command of the British-China squadron, which will shortly be vacant on the completion by Vice Admiral Sir C. F. A. Shotwell, C. B. F. R. S., of his prescribed period of service, will, it is believed, be conferred by the Admiralty on Vice Admiral H. Chads.

The steamer Canton was lost near Foochow, with a full cargo of tea.

Her Majesty's Consul at Sargon has been notified that, unless provided with clean bills of health, all vessels taking cargo or passengers at Sargon will be placed in quarantine at Hong Kong for seven days.

The Chinese authorities have consented to a telegraph line being erected between the Paceda anchorage and the foreign settlement of Foochow.

The Peruvian treaty seems to be very unpopular with the Chinese, who are said to have refused to do more than come to a provisional arrangement until the report of the Chollie Commissioner is received.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1 A. M.—The barometer is higher over the Gulf coast and lower on the New Jersey coast. Cloudy and rainy weather has prevailed over the Atlantic States with southerly winds which have now shifted to north-easterly over New-England. High temperature has continued over the South-west. The river has continued falling at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

Over New-England east to north winds and cloudy weather will prevail, with rain on the coast, the former shifting to north and west, with clearing weather and slight changes of temperature.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, north-west to south-west winds, slightly higher temperature, clear weather and rising barometer, followed in the latter section by falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising barometer, high temperature, north-west to south-west winds, and clear weather, except rain areas on the coast.

For the west Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, slight changes of barometer and temperature, generally clear weather, southerly winds over the former, and light variable winds over the latter.

For the upper lake region, lower barometer, slight changes in temperature, winds mostly from the south and west, partly cloudy weather, and aver the northern portion rain areas.

For the North-west, falling barometer, slightly higher temperature, east and south winds, and partly cloudy weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	74°	68°	3:30 P. M.	84°	75°
6 A. M.	73°	69°	6 P. M.	84°	73°
9 A. M.	75°	70°	9 P. M.	78°	68°
12 M.	78°	72°	12 P. M.	74°	65°

Average temperature yesterday.......70°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......77¼
Average for week.......70 2-7°
Average for corresponding week last year.......77¾°

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH—GAME WITH THE RICHMOND CLUB.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A cricket match between the Americans and the Richmond Club commenced at Richmond to-day. The Englishmen went first to the bat, and when play was stopped for lunch had scored 63 with the loss of eight wickets. Two of their number were bowled out, five caught out, and one run out. Harry Wright took one of the Englishmen's wickets and McBride the other. When the game was resumed the Richmonds added 45 to their score, and retired for the first inning, with a total score of 108.

The Americans then went in for their first inning. At 5 o'clock the match was suspended, and a game of base-ball commenced. The Americans had then scored 45, and five of them were out.

The game of base-ball, which lasted two hours, was won by the Athletics. The score was as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletics	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0—11
R. Stockings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2—3

The Red Stockings appeared to be overmatched. Mr. Parker acted as umpire. The fielding of the Americans, particularly their catching, was much admired. The weather was fine and the ground in excellent condition. The attendance of spectators when the cricket match commenced was small, but as it progressed the number increased to about 1,000, who remained on the ground. During the day a photographic picture of the Americans and Richmond Club together was taken.

SERIOUS RIOT IN PORTSMOUTH.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—There was a serious riot in Portsmouth to-night, in consequence of the pier authorities closing a thoroughfare. A mob of several thousand persons destroyed the obstruction to travel. The police authorities charged upon them repeatedly. Many of the policemen and rioters were severely injured. A renewal of the rioting is feared.

STEAMER ARRIVAL.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.—Arrived, steam-ship State of Minnesota, Hamlin, from New-Orleans July 16, and Norfolk July 23.

FRANCE.

SATISFACTORY RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND ITALY.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The relations between France and Italy are very satisfactory.

ANOTHER REPORT DENIED.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The report that Germany is negotiatng with Spain for the cession of Santona is denied.

Ex-President Thiers is very unwell.

THE FRENCH WAR-SHIP TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM CIVITA VECCHIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—The Cologne *Gazette* says the French Government has agreed to recall the war-ship Orenoque from Civita Vecchia, and that the vessel will probably quit the station she has so long occupied before the 15th inst.

SPAIN.

REPORTED RECOGNITION OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC BY GERMANY.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—It is reported that the German Government has notified its representatives abroad that the time has arrived to recognize the Spanish Republic.

GERMANY.

CAPT. WERNER FORMALLY ACQUITTED.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—The Emperor William has approved the verdict of acquittal in the case of Capt. Werner, who was tried by court martial for his conduct in the Mediterranean at the time of the Intransigente insurrection at Cartagena.

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE WAY TO SPAIN.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—The German men-of-war Nautilus and Albatross sailed from Kiel to-day for Spain. They will touch at Plymouth.

ITALY.

NEW CARDINALS TO BE CREATED—OPERATIONS OF A BAND OF DESPERADOES.

ROME, Aug. 8.—The Pope has declared his intention to create four new Cardinals.

Last night an armed band of forty persons quitted the town of Imola and proceeded to Bologna, destroying the telegraph lines and disarming the railway watchmen as they went. The party was pursued by a military force, who arrested nearly all of them, and seized their arms and ammunition. There has been some excitement in Bologna, caused by the organization of revolutionary societies, but these have been dissolved, and the town is now tranquil.

RUSSIA.

THE EX-PRINCE IMPERIAL INVITED TO RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.—The *Golos* says that the Czar has invited the son of the late Emperor Napoleon to this country to witness the military manœuvres.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Oakland Beach regatta has been postponed until Monday on account of the rain.

The Pacific Mail steamer Colorado, twenty days from Yokohama, has arrived at San Francisco.

The Mutuals defeated the Chicagos in a game at base ball, at Chicago, yesterday. Score—three to two.

Messrs. Taylor & Son, brewers, of Albany, N. Y., yesterday purchased the first lot of new hops offered this year, at fifty cents per pound.

A fire on Mandeville, Spain, Cossecalvo, and Cross streets, New-Orleans, yesterday, destroyed about twenty small houses. The loss is $15,000.

A man, supposed to be Christopher Sheridan, of Oswego, from papers found on him, was run over on the railroad at Albany, N. Y., yesterday, and killed.

The ship John Tucker, of Boston, from Iloilo, for England, was totally lost Aug. 5, in Macassar Straits. The crew were saved. The remains of the wreck were sold for 1,000 guilders.

Capt. George, or Charles Perkins, of Wells, Me., fell or jumped overboard from his lobster boat, off York, a day or two since, and as the anchor was gone and the rope cut, it is supposed he tied it to his neck and thus committed suicide by drowning.

COL. TENBROECK SHOT AND MORTALLY WOUNDED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 8.—Col. Richard Tenbroeck, the well-known horse owner, was shot and, it is reported, mortally wounded, at Gilman's Station, in this county, this evening, by Gen. Walker Whitaker. Particulars of the affair are not known. Whittaker had already killed two men and is regarded as a desperate character.

It will be remembered that Col. Tenbroeck took a number of American horses to England

CURRENT LITERATURE.

KING FRITZ.

(FOUND AMONG THE PAPERS OF THE LATE W. M. THACKERAY.)

King Fritz at his palace of Berlin
I saw at a royal carouse,
In a periwig powdered and curling
He sat with his hat on his brows.
The handsome young princes were present,
Uncovered they stood in the hall;
And oh! it was wholesome and pleasant
To see how he treated them all!

Reclined on the softest of cushions
His Majesty sits to his meats,
The princes, like loyal young Prussians,
Have never a back to their seats.
Off salmon and venison and pheasants
He dines like a monarch august;
His sons, if they eat in his presence,
Put up with a bone or a crust.

He quaffs his bold bumpers of Rhenish,
It can't be too good or too dear;
The princes are made to replenish
Their cups with the smallest of beer.
And if ever, by words or grimaces,
Their highnesses dare to complain,
The King flings a dish in their faces,
Or batters their bones with his cane.

'Tis thus that the chief of our nation
The minds of his children improves;
And teaches polite education
By boxing the ears that he loves.
I warrant they vex him but seldom,
And so, if we dealt with our sons
If we up with our cudgels and felled 'em,
We'd teach 'em good manners at once.
—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A HAPPY ACCIDENT AT BRIGHTON.

Well, although Brighton doubtless has contained as many broken hearts and wasted lives as other places, their histories do not come to the surface so readily, and it is a difficult town to weave a romance about. It is all froth and flurry, dress and dinner, bathing, and bathos, during the short time we spent there, and we are apt to forget that such trivialities as sorrow and sickness, disappointment and death exist. But I remember an old story of a happy accident that occurred years ago, when Brighthelmstone had not long emerged from its obscurity, and the great and good Prince Regent held riotous court therein.

The great and good is not yet forgotten in the town. "The evil that men do lives after them," and there is many an old man and woman still left who can repeat the stories told them by their parents of the goings on of that most frolicsome of Princes. I could fill my pages with numberless anecdotes, drawn from original sources, of the questionable antics by which he made himself a byword to his people, and of the tricks he used to condescend to play upon the bathing-woman, Martha Gunn, with whom he was as familiar as though she had been his equal. But I must not be amusing at the expense of decency, and these aristocratic pranks will not bear repetition upon paper. His common people even repeat his doings with the apologetic preface, "I'm 'most ashamed to tell you."

That fact reveals a volume.

At the time of which I speak his reign was paramount, and his conduct was infectious. Pink coats and paste diamonds, ribald jests, and blasphemous oaths were the fashionable order of the day; and to shoot his neighbor for a tipsy quarrel over cards, or to insult his neighbor's wife were considered no disqualifications to the title of a gentleman. Where the Prince Regent led the way it is no wonder that his courtiers played "follow my leader."

The young swells who lounged in his train whenever it suited his princely pleasure to take up his abode in that most hideous of royal residences, the Pavilion brought no small amount of vice and folly with them to scatter broadcoast over Brighton. It was a grand thing for the old town in those days when royalty (of which alas! it now knows nothing but what the *Morning Post* may tell) shone on it.

Multitudes of holiday-seekers would turn out to see the lordlings and sprigs of gentility walk jauntily up and down the parade; to admire their frogged frock-coats, with the high fur collars; their silk stockings and tight knee-breeches; their ruffled throats; dainty shoes and enormous buckles, invented by the Prince himself, and which, when in the height of the fashion, measured an inch long and five inches broad.

Those were the days when trade flourished in the sea-side town, and helped to raise it to the place of importance it has since become; when Mrs. FitzHerbert lived in the house (still standing) which overlooks the Pavilion Gardens, and gave *fêtes champêtres* at her country residence that must have cost his Royal Highness more than a pound or two; while every amusement which the Regent himself desired to enjoy he threw away the money of the realm upon.

Grand days for some, but grand days that happily are passed, and can never be revived in our advanced stage of civilization and independence.

There existed in those days, somewhere about the Old Steine, an old-fashioned country inn. It was large, and dark, and rambling, ill-designed and inconvenient, and had been erected long before Brighton was turned into a royal watering-place. But when the Pavilion reared its hydra-headed hideousness in such close proximity to the old inn, the proprietor foresaw increasing profit, and quickly added a new wing to his establishment, with a card and drinking-saloon to tempt the patronage of the young bloods of the Court. His design succeeded. The hostelry became fashionable, and as soon as night fell the lower part of his house was generally filled by a set of half-tipsy, swearing roysterers, who only staggered thence between the small hours of the morning. Meanwhile the new wing which he had added above increased the number of his more respectable customers.

It happened on a fine July morning, when the Court was holding high festival in Brighton, that a party from the country drove up to the inn door, and demanded accommodation for the night. They were a very pleasant party to look upon, and when, on their question being answered in the affirmative, they left their vehicle and entered the dingy old house, they brought an atmosphere of new milk, fresh-laid eggs, daisies and buttercups with them that was most refreshing. There were five in all—papa and mamma and three daughters—dressed in the quaintest of country fashions, but with sundry little attempts at gayety about them that accorded artistically with the primitive costumes. Papa and mamma had both visited Brighton before, and had even seen his Royal Highness on the esplanade; therefore, they maintained an air of calm dignity, based on the knowledge that they knew all about it; but the young ones had never left their country nest since they were born. This was the first time they had ever been in a town, in an inn by the sea-side, and they were proportionately eager, high spirited, and excited.

Not that the young ladies of that age would have been permitted or would ever have dreamed of showing their excitement as unrestrainedly as our own dear girls (not a whit worse for it than their progenitors, I'd take my oath) would do; but they herded together in the bay-window that looked out on the Steine, and whispered, and giggled, and blushed until mamma called them to order by reminding them that they were not at home.

Here the host entered to inform them that an ordinary (or public dinner) was held at 4 o'clock each afternoon; upon which papa, a bluff, farmer-looking old gentleman in leathern gaiters and corduroy breeches, secured places at table for the whole family. He then consulted the host as to their best method of spending the [illegible] and they desired, after the manner of pleasure-seekers, to do as much as was possible in the time. The inn-keeper advised them after his lights, and, wreathed with smiles and blushes, the little country maidens, looking like posies for innocence and simplicity, tripped after their worthy parents. As they left the inn, three fashionable bucks of the Prince Regent style swaggered up to it.

"By George! not bad-looking wenches!" cried one. "Fresh importations from the country, I should imagine," quoth another. The third answered nothing; but he turned for a moment, and looked after the old-fashioned little figures.

"Come on, St. Aubyn," said the first speaker. "The morning's thirsty, and I must initiate our host into the mysteries of the new cup his Royal Highness patronizes. Faith, 'tis strange, but I'm not clear I understood him now!"

"'Twould be stranger still if you had," replied St. Aubyn, "considering you drank a quart of the mixture before you applied for the recipe. But perhaps I shall remember it. Here is our host. Marklands, by what name do the party go that have just left your house?"

"Hark to him!" cried his companions. "We ask him for a recipe, and he demands the name of a wench. It is wine, man, you are to think of—wine, not women."

"They should never be separated, if his Royal Highness' word is to be taken."

"But who attends to them both at once? Wine first, St. Aubyn, and women afterward."

"In this case I reverse the order. Let me have the name, and I'll tell you of the mixture."

"I don't know the name, my Lord, but they have secured places at the ordinary for this afternoon."

"Ha! very good. Keep one for me."

"Already! Was ever such a fellow for running 'em to earth! Which of the trio is it, St. Aubyn?"

"That is my business."

"I, too, shall dine at the ordinary to-day. I should like to know if our tastes agree."

"Then you may take my seat. I resign it in your favor. And you may remember (if you can) how to mix the Prince's cup."

"Stay, St. Aubyn, you are so devilish touchy. I can't do without the liquor. Tell Marklands how to make it, and drink it with us afterward to see that it is right."

So the three swells lounged away the morning in the bar discussing all things earthly.

* * * * *

By the time the gong sounded for the ordinary the three little maidens were standing in their bedroom on the tiptoe of expectation, waiting for mamma and papa to call and take them down stairs. They had done great things that morning. They had walked on the chain pier, and all of a flutter met the Prince Regent on the esplanade; they had stood on the beach and watched the boats putting out to sea, and looked into all the shops, and had a donkey ride, while mamma screamed with fear lest they should tumble off.

It had been a new era in their young, innocent lives, an excitement such as they had never experienced before, and which had tinged their blooming cheeks with even a deeper hue than usual, and made their bright eyes shine like stars. They looked very pretty as they stood together at their bed-room window, though their appearance was old-fashioned even in that faraway time. They were attired alike, in white cambric dresses made very scanty and short in the skirts, and very long and narrow in the sleeves. Over their modest bosoms were crossed little pelerines that fastened at the back, and round their waists, guiltless of stays, and close up under their arms, were tied black ribbon sashes that fell in two ends behind. Their hair, which had never known powder nor the use of a cushion, was worn by two of them in natural ringlets; but that of the third girl, which had not proved, perhaps, so amenable to discipline, was cut short across her forehead and permitted to flow over her shoulders behind, where it rested in a thick, soft, straight mass. Each one was pretty, with a childish, simple beauty; but the face of the youngest was the most intelligent and refined looking of the three. But they were all full of life, vivacity, and high spirits, though tempered for the moment by a natural timidity.

Presently came their parents to take them down stairs. The ordinary was a great trial to their countrified bashfulness. They cowered together like three hares by the side of their mother, and hardly dared at first to raise their voices above a whisper, so scared were they at eating their dinner in the presence of strangers. But when they had plucked up courage to look round, they found papa had engaged in conversation with such a grand gentleman—a very handsome gentleman, too, so they thought, as they stole shy glances at him. He was tall and fair, and very richly dressed. He wore his own hair (an uncommon thing among the fashionables of that period); his jabot was trimmed with lace, and in it was stuck a diamond pin that flashed whenever he turned. Altogether St. Aubyn awed our little maidens; but papa seemed quite at home with him. He was telling him how he had brought Bessy and Phœbe and Lil to Brighthelmstone for a junketing, on the occasion of Lil's seventeenth birthday, and of all the wonders by which they had been celebrating that happy anniversary; and he had picked up rather a pretty gewgaw for his girl in one of the fine new shops yonder. Here he called on Lil to exhibit her birthday gift to the stranger, upon which the girl with the soft, straight hair held out a slender, trembling wrist encircled by a bracelet of Brighton pebbles. St. Aubyn admired the trinket, and, with papa's evident approbation, entered into conversation with the owner—an end for which he had been working. A desultory *sotto voce* conversation ensued between them, during which, although St. Aubyn certainly had the best of it, he managed to extract many an innocent expression of wonder, a shy, incredulous look, a simple rendering of his own double meanings, that made him, spite of his courtly education, ashamed of himself.

The meal ended, the little maidens, all ready for another junketing, were withdrawn by their careful parents; and St. Aubyn, dissatisfied, he hardly knew why, with his life, himself, and the world in general, retired to spend the evening in his usual dissipations, and eventually, being weary, and somewhat the worse for liquor, refused to go home, but called for a bed at the inn, and about midnight staggered up to it.

* * * * *

"Oh, what a wonderful day we have had," cried Bessy, as the sisters shut themselves into their chamber for the night.

It had been found impossible to give them a bedroom next to their parents; but as they were all three to occupy the same apartment, and they had promised mamma and papa to lock their door, it was considered they would be safe.

"Such a wonderful, glorious day!" said Phœbe; "and we have kept it up so late, too. Fancy! it is actually striking one! Were we ever out of bed at such an hour before?"

"It will be a long time before we forget Lil's seventeenth birthday. Why, Lil, what is the matter with you? Will you fall to thinking, instead of undressing yourself?"

"Lil is dreaming of the handsome gentleman who talked to her at dinner," laughed Phœbe. "It's better you shouldn't Lil. Father says he is a Lord."

"It can make no difference to me what he is," said Lil, starting up with a blush. "Most likely we shall never light on him again. But I'm tired, Phœbe. We've been on our feet all day."

"That's true enough, my dear; so the sooner we get to bed the better."

Hereupon the sisters proceeded to undress, when Lil uttered a cry of dismay.

"What, now, sister?"

"Oh, my bracelet!—my beautiful bracelet! Where can it have gone to?"

"Isn't it on your arm?"

"No!—see here. I must have dropped it. What will father say? My first bracelet, too. Bessy, I shall go wild!"

"When did you see it last?"

"Let me think a moment. Not—no, not since we were at table, and father called on me to show it to the gentleman."

"If he wern't a Lord, I should say he stole it," suggested Bessy.

"Oh! Bessy, how can you be so foolish? I must have dropped it under the dining-table. The clasp was not very strong."

"Then you'll never see it again, Lil; for the waiters will be about in the morning, and father says they're all thieves in a public inn."

"Oh! Bessy, I can't lose it. Father would never forgive me—and its my only one, too. I must go down and look for it."

"Go down at this time of night? How can you?"

"I will put on my dressing-gown, and no one will see me. Everybody is gone to bed, and the passages are quite dark. Get into your beds, sisters. I will sleep with you to-night, Bessy. And let me take the candle; I shall not be long."

"Oh! Lil, do not go. You might miss the way—and father would be so angry."

"He would be more angry if he knew of my carelessness. My beautiful bracelet! It is not to be thought of—I must go and look for it, if I die."

She opened the door, and peeped into the passage.

"It is all safe—there is not a soul about, and I am sure I can remember the way. Leave the door ajar, Bessy, that I may know the room. And don't be frightened [illegible] I shall be back [illegible]" she spoke, and, carefully shading the candle with her hand, walked noiselessly, though very fearfully, down stairs. Once free of the upper story, the public room was easy enough to find, and there, beneath the seat which she occupied, to her great joy, our brave little girl discovered her lost trinket. Trembling with excitement at her success, and eager to rejoin her sisters, she hurried up stairs again; but when she entered the bedroom corridor she became rather puzzled, all the doors looked so much alike, and she tripped over a couple of steps which she did not remember to have mounted on her outward-bound journey. At one time she thought she had found the room, but it was provoking of Bessy to have closed the door, after she had requested her to let it remain open. Lil laid her hand upon the lock. "Who's there?" demanded a gruff voice from the inside, and she fled like a frightened deer from the threshold. Now she began to feel uneasy, and to think she had done a foolish think in undertaking this midnight enterprise. But it was too late to go back. She could only steal from one door to another, and listen with bated breath for some token from within to tell her it was the one she had quitted. What would she not have given for the sound of Phœbe's ringing laugh or Bessy's chatter! At last she attained her object—yes! this certainly was her sisters' chamber. She recognized the door by a large knot in the centre of the panel, and it was ajar, too. Still she would make sure. She peeped quietly in—very quietly. There were the two beds, apparent by the moonlight that streamed in at the uncurtained window—there the wardrobe—here the fireplace. It was all right. She had found it at last, and pushing open the door, Lil entered bravely, blew out the candle and advanced to the bed. Bessy was, doubtless, asleep, or sleepy; but she could not resist waking her to listen to her adventures.

"Kiss me, darling! I have so much to tell you," she cried, as she turned down the bed-clothes and jumped into bed.

* * * * *

Lord George St. Aubyn, restless and low-spirited, had sought the chamber prepared for him, and then cursed his folly in not having gone to his own apartments. What was this little country fool to him that he should have the slightest wish to see her again! His allusions had been misunderstood, his innuendoes passed over, his jests left to fall pointless. She was either so simple or so ignorant that she did not evince the least comprehension that he wished to get up a flirtation with her; and if there was to be any trouble about the business, the game was not worth the candle. So he said to himself sullenly, as, half-sobered, he sat by the window, and gazed out at the moonlit Steine. Women had been too apt to surrender at the first volley of glances from handsome George St. Aubyn's blue eyes, not to render him dissatisfied at his apparent want of success with this little rustic. And yet—swear as he would at his own folly and weakness—there was something in the child's shy eyes, and blushing cheeks, and nervous, quivering lips that haunted him.

George St. Aubyn was not old in vice. The youngest son of a noble family, he had early been made a page in the Queen's household, and thence been promoted to a post about the person of the Regent, and initiated by his royal master's courtiers into the fashionable follies of the day. But the time was not so far distant when he had been living with his mother and his young sisters, and the moments were still many in which thoughts of home and home love and innocence came back upon his mind to make him think, and become discontented with himself and all around him. Such an hour was on George St. Aubyn now, and in the midst of it came also the remembrance of the pure child-face which he had already learned to associate with the name of Lil!

Thought was maddening. He would think no more, but go to sleep. With this end in view he threw himself, clothed as he was, upon his bed; but he could not sleep. He lay restless and waking for the best part of an hour, and heard the church clocks toll out one. The inn was strangely silent; they must have shut up early on that evening. Uneasy as he was in mind and body, the stillness was almost oppressive. At last he heard a little sound pattering uncertainly along the passage into which opened the door that, for the sake of coolness, he had kept unclosed. Could it be a dog seeking its master, or a child escaped from its nurse's charge? It approached his chamber. St. Aubyn was interested, but not sufficiently to make him raise his head; he only listened. The sound stopped near his door. A light became apparent, then came a pause, and then a sudden and hasty entrance. The candle was extinguished, and some one clothed in flowing white (in the half darkness he could see no more) jumped into the bed on which he lay with the joyful exclamation, "*Kiss me, darling! I have so much to tell you.*"

With a loud exclamation of surprise, St. Aubyn leapt into centre of the room.

* * * * *

Lil's heart stood still. She did not know where she was nor how it had happened, but in a moment she comprehended her position, and, with a shriek of fear, she was out of bed again, and making for the door. But St. Aubyn was before her.

Here was an opportunity for an adventure, and his Court training had taught him that no one with a claim to the title of "gentleman" ever missed a chance of making love to a woman, whether the act was acceptable in her eyes or not. So Lord St. Aubyn, flushed and excited, and determined to know *who* was his nightly visitor stood between the door and the trembling, terrified girl.

"Come, I can't let you go without knowing your name," he said. "You can hardly expect that."

An indignant rejoinder rose to the girl's lips; but she was silent. Lil was all that St. Aubyn had pictured her—simple and innocent as a child; but she had been endowed by Nature with woman's great weapon, tact, and tact now kept her from speaking. In a moment it had flashed across her mind that if she spoke, her unknown tormentor would possess a clue by which to recognize her; and that if he recognized her, the story might become public. Shame, terror, the instinctive desire for self-preservation—all came to Lil's assistance, and she resolved that, if she stood there for an hour, *she would not speak*.

"You won't answer me, eh?" continued St. Aubyn. "You are determined to pique my curiosity further. Come, my pretty one, just tell me who you are, and I'll open the door for you directly."

The temptation was very strong. Lil was trembling all over with fear, and a prayer for pity was hovering on her lips. Still they did not open.

Meanwhile St. Aubyn (who had not the least suspicion of the identity of his visitor) became angry at her continued obstinacy.

"You *shall* speak," he said roughly. "I *will* know to whom I am indebted for this honor;" and he seized hold of her two arms. With a little sudden movement like an eel, the girl twisted herself out of his grasp; but in the struggle her face came in contact with the sharp golden claws that held the diamond in his frill, and she uttered a cry of pain.

"My pin has scratched you. I am so sorry!" exclaimed St. Aubyn, all his better nature aroused by the idea that the woman was injured; and, as he said the words, he involuntarily stood upright.

In a moment Lil had darted at the door, and opened it. In another she had eluded him altogether, and scampered to the further end of the corridor, where he was sufficiently sobered to know it would be folly in him to attempt to follow her.

"The cunning jade!" he thought, as he reviewed the circumstance. "I don't believe she was hurt at all. It was one of her sly woman's tricks to get quit of me. I'll pay her out for it, though, if I can. I'll leave no stone unturned till I find out who she is. Now, if it's really true she scratched herself——By George, I'll strike a light and see."

Suiting the action to the word, he drew out his diamond pin and examined it. It told no tales; but on the laced jabot it had adorned was just one tiny speck of blood.

"Caught, by Jove!" exclaimed St. Aubyn. "I'll breakfast at the ordinary to-morrow morning, and, if the girl's in the inn, her face will tell the tale."

* * * * *

Meanwhile my poor little heroine, half fainting with fear and dismay, had really stumbled on her sisters' room at last, and made the hair of both Bessy and Phœbe stand on end with her terrible story. That she should have been in a gentleman's room at dead of night appeared to all three of them nothing short of being utterly disgraced and ruined for evermore.

"If it should be known—if it should be known!" sobbed Lil, with her face in her hands, "what should I do? Papa and mamma would kill me, and I should never be able to go back to Hayward's Farm; and I've left the bedroom candlestick behind me."

"Never mind the candlestick," said Bessy, who was the most practical of the three; "they are all alike in an inn, you know; so no one could be sure to whom it belonged. I am so thankful you kept the bracelet in your hand. Don't cry so, Lil. We shall go home to-morrow morning, you know; and if you'll only keep your countenance at the breakfast-table, and be sure not to blush, I don't see how the man (whoever he is) can possibly find out which lady it was that made the mistake." [illegible] Lil. "He had a brooch or something in his shirt that scratched me, and there is blood on it now; and I am half afraid (oh, Bessy, if it should be!) that it was the voice of the gentleman who talked to us at dinner. Oh, it will all be found out! I know it will."

"I have thought of a remedy for the scratch, sister!" cried Phœbe; "but I shall not tell you of it till the morning. Never mind who the man was. Let us get to bed now and to sleep, or mother will find out what we've been up to by our eyes."

They took Phœbe's advice; but there was not much rest for the poor maidens that night, who lay alternately speculating on the issue of the adventure and trembling at the probable consequences. As soon as day dawned the mark on Lil's cheek was examined. It was certainly a conspicuous one, and apt to provoke inquiry. Phœbe now communicated her plan of concealing it. Black patches were then much in vogue, although these little country girls had not been in the habit of wearing them. She suggested, therefore, that each of them should place a patch on the same spot as covered Lil's mishap, by which means, although the gentleman would guess it had been one of the three, he would be unable to decide which, and most likely leave them all unmolested. Trembling at the questions that would ensue, but thankful for any means of sheltering poor Lil, the sisters adopted this advice; and, stealing three crescents from their mother's patch-box, descended to the breakfast-parlor with them on their cheeks.

The first object that caught their horrified sight on entering was the gentleman who had been so friendly the day before again talking with their papa. The glances they exchanged with one another were piteous.

"Hullo!" cried their father, as they appeared. "Look at the wenches, my lord. If they haven't put on patches for the first time in their lives. This comes of bringing them to Brighthelmstone. Monkeys will copy their masters. Well, please yourselves, children. We start homeward in another hour, and then you'll have to pull them off if you want the cows to know you again." So saying, he seated his blushing girls at breakfast.

St. Aubyn looked at them and started. He had stayed to the ordinary, intent on discovering who had been his visitor of the night before, but it had never struck him for a moment that it was one of these three girls. Now he gazed at the three patches, the three red cheeks, the three downcast heads, and doubted no longer. It had been one of them, but which? He longed still to know, but from a very different reason from the first. He felt humiliated and ashamed at having played the fop and fool before one of these innocent creatures. He wanted to be able to speak of it, to apologize, and, if it might be, to make his peace again. So he sat down to table moodily and ate little as he pondered how he could possibly discover, without offending her and making the fact public, which of the three it had been. He did not address either of them during the meal; but he talked much with papa, and succeeded in persuading him to spend one more day in the town, and not take back his family until the evening. At this mamma pricked up her ears, and the children reddened with pleasure. So the good-natured father decided that it should be so, and, as soon as the meal was concluded, bustled away with his wife in his wake to make the necessary arrangements.

The girls, deprived of their parents' guardianship, huddled together in a bay-window and kept their faces pertinaciously turned toward the street. The breakfast-room was nearly empty, but St. Aubyn still lingered near them. Presently a bold thought struck him. He drew closer to the girlish group and took up a position where he could see the three pretty faces, each with a black crescent on its cheek, pressed against the window-pane. "*Kiss me, darling!*" he said in a low voice; "*I have so much to tell you.*"

At those words, which they had no idea their sister had uttered the night before, the faces of both Bessy and Phœbe flared up indignantly, but that of Lil became white as death. It *was* he, then. She had not been mistaken. She was disgraced forever. Yet some remembrance of his frank, kindly manner at dinner the day before impelled her to appeal to his generosity. She turned toward him with outstretched hands and an imploring look. He met the entreaty halfway.

"Hush!" he said gently; "it is I who have to ask your pardon. Will you grant it me?"

"My father!—my mother!" she gasped.

"If you do not wish to humiliate me more—to cover me with disgrace in my own eyes, you will not let the adventure of last night go further than it already has done; and if you can forgive me for my rudeness, my barbarity toward you, show it by letting me prove, in staying near you to-day, that it is in my power to behave like a gentleman."

"If papa wishes it," she stammered.

"Child!" said St. Aubyn earnestly, as he took her hand, "try to believe that I am not quite so bad as I appear—that had I known it was you——." Here he paused, struck by the undisguised amazement at his audacity that appeared in the eyes of Bessy and Phœbe.

"You think me very bold, young ladies," he continued. "I am going to be bolder still. I have made myself obnoxious in your eyes——"

"No, no!" said Lil faintly.

"My sweetest, did you say *no*? Then help me to redeem my character. Let me make friends with papa, and get an invitation out to Hayward's Farm; and when I have known you all for a whole month, you shall reveal to him (if you will) this terrible adventure."

St. Aubyn kept his word, found his way out to Hayward's Farm, and so far redeemed his character—at least in the eyes of Lil—that when the time came for her to tell this story she was Lady St. Aubyn; and he had secured as sweet and innocent a wife as ever man carried about with him as talisman against the dissipations of the Prince Regent's Court.—*London Society.*

THE RING FINGER.—We have already noticed the mode of procedure adopted by bridegrooms in placing the ring upon the fourth finger of the left hand. Though it was reached simultaneously with the concluding "Amen," a far weightier reason prevailed with many of our forefathers for selecting this finger to bear the matrimonial token. "The finger on which the ring is to be worn is the fourth finger of the left hand, next to the little finger; because by the received opinion of the learned and experienced in ripping up and anatomizing men's bodies, there is a vein of blood, which passeth from the fourth finger into the heart, called *vena amoris*, Love's vein; and so the wearing of the ring on that finger signifieth that the love should not be vain or fained, but that as they did give hands each to the other, so likewise they should give hearts also, whereunto that vein extended."—*Swinburne's Treatise of Spousals.* This idea seems to have arisen in Egypt as early as the second century. Appian, an Alexandrian historian, says that, in the opinion of the anatomists of Egypt, "a certain most delicate nerve" passed from the ring-finger to the heart. But the stanchest upholder of this theory was Lævinus Lemnius, a celebrated sage of Zealand, who lived in the sixteenth century. In his medical practice he had often taken advantage of this connecting artery to restore fainting women to consciousness. "The small artery is stretched forth from the heart unto this finger, the motion whereof you may perceive evidently in all that affects the heart in women by the touch of your forefinger. I used to raise such as are fallen into a swoon by pinching this joint, and by rubbing the ring of gold with a little saffron; for, by this, a restoring force that is in it passeth to the heart, and refresheth the fountain of life, unto which this finger is joined. Wherefore antiquity thought fit to compass it about with gold." He also states that this finger was termed "medicus," since, if any venom entered it, notice was given to the heart before it was too late to use an antidote. The gout, also, never afflicted this finger until the attack had assumed a fatal character. This he had observed in Gallia Belgica, the land *par excellence* of podagral sufferers, no Belgian, however long his experience of gout may have been, ever suffering in this finger till death was nigh at hand.—*Canadian Monthly.*

BELT'S THEORY OF CYCLONES.—In the "Naturalist in Nicaragua," Mr. Belt has the following on the origin of whirlwinds and cyclones: "I am confident that a study of the smaller eddies of air is the proper way to approach the difficult question of the origin of cyclones." The movements of these small whirling masses may be observed from the outside, and their progress traced from the incipient stage to that of dissolution. In the beginning of a whirlwind there is a movement near the surface of the ground of light particles of dust toward a centre, attended or occasioned by a rotary motion of the air. This quickly rises into a whirling column from fifty to a hundred feet or more in height. On the dry, hot plains of Central and South America and of Australia, this phenomenon is of frequent occurrence, and is not unusual in our temperate latitudes in Summer. The whirling columns, according to Mr. Belt, differ in diameter from a few feet to many miles, and his opinion is that "there is a complete gradation from the little dust-eddies, through larger whirlwinds and [illegible] cyclones of China and the West Indies." In the small whirlwinds which occur over the land, there is no evidence of the condensation of vapor occurring in dry air. But where the atmosphere is charged with humidity, as over tropical seas, the condensation is great. The notion, therefore, that whirlwinds and tornadoes originate in sudden condensation, Mr. Belt thinks not well founded, the phenomenon being an incident rather than a cause of the movement. Nor is the theory a satisfactory one that the meeting of conflicting currents of air and consequent condensation give rise to the phenomenon. Attention is directed to the fact that many terrible whirlwinds are dry and run their course without producing rain or cloud. They originate at or very near the surface of the ground, where the air becomes intensely heated. "The quivering of the air over hot ground foreshadows the whirlwind as mirage does the simoom, and sultry heat and oppressive calm do the hurricane." In the stratum of heated air next the ground resides the energy which produces the whirlwind. That this in many instances is prevented from rising has been proved by numerous observations. At last the upward tendency becomes so strong that it breaks through the overlying heavier air, and there occurs an upward discharge, followed by all the phenomena of whirlwinds.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

THE BEST AMULETS.—Richter gives it as one excellent antidote against moral depression, to call up in our darkest moments the memory of our brightest; so, in the dusty struggle, and often tainted atmosphere, of daily business, it is well to carry about with us the purifying influence of a high ideal of human conduct, fervidly and powerfully expressed. Superstitious persons carry amulets externally on their breasts; carry you a select store of holy texts within, and you will be much more effectively armed against the powers of evil than any most absolute monarch behind a bristling bodyguard. Such texts you may find occurring in many places, from the Kalidasas and Sakyamunis of the East, to Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle, and Epictetus, in the West; but if you are wise, and above the seduction of showy and pretentious novelties, you will store your memory early in youth with the golden texts of the Old and New Testaments; and, as the Bible is a big book—not so much a book, indeed, as a great literature in small bulk—perhaps I could not do better in this place than indicate for you a few books or chapters which you will find it of inestimable value to graft into your soul deeply before you come much into contact with those persons of coarse moral fibre, low aspirations, and lukewarm temperament, commonly called men of the world. First, of course, there is the Sermon on the Mount, then the thirteenth chapter of the First Epistles to the Corinthians; then the Gospel of John; then the General Epistle of James; the two Epistles to Timothy; the eighth chapter of the Romans; the fifth and sixth chapters of the Ephesians, and the same chapters of the Galatians. In the Old Testament every day's experience will reveal to you more clearly the profound wisdom of the Book of Proverbs. As a guide through life it is not possible to find a better directory than this book; and I remember the late Principal Lee, who knew Scotland well, saying with emphasis, that our country owed no small part of the practical sagacity for which it is so famed, to an early familiarity with this body of practical wisdom, which, in old times, used to be printed separately, and found in every man's pocket. For seasons of devout meditation, of course, the Psalms of the great minstrel monarch are more to be commended; and among them I should recommend specially, as calculated to infuse a spirit of deep and catholic piety into the souls of the young, Psalms i., viii., xix., xxiv., xxxii., xxxvii., xlix., li., liii., lxxiii., xc., ciii., civ., cvii., cxxi., cxxxi., cxxxiii. And these psalms ought not only to be frequently read, till they make rich the blood of the soul with a genial and generous piety, but they ought to be sung to their proper music till they create round us a habitual atmosphere of pure and elevated sentiment which we breathe as the breath of our higher life. This is the sort of emotional drill which that grand old heathen, Plato, enjoins with such eloquence in some of the wisest chapters of his lofty-minded polity, but a drill which we British Christians, with all our pretensions, in these latter times seem somewhat backward to understand.—"*On Self-Culture," by Prof. Blackie.*

THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.—The Cabinet concurred generally in Perceval's paper. "The right of retaliation," wrote the Duke of Portland, "appears so obvious, that the only question for consideration is the extent to which it should be exercised." "I have never for a moment," wrote Canning, "doubted the justice of retaliation to the full extent; and the right of retaliation to the full extent unquestionably includes the right of partial retaliation." "It seems open to us clearly," wrote Lord Hawkesbury, "to do what France has done; that is, to make prize of all ships sailing to and from France." "I have no doubt, wrote Lord Westmoreland, "about the question of right." "I concur entirely," wrote Lord Castlereagh, "in the principles of the proposed measure, and very much in the details, as well as in the reasoning contained in the accompanying paper." But while on the principles there was a general agreement, there was some difference of opinion as to the manner in which the measure should be carried out. The Duke of Portland doubted the policy of extending the order "beyond the actual dominions of France." Canning preferred to "confine the measure to a part of the countries in the occupancy of the enemy—(a large part to be sure—France and Holland for instance)—and apply it in all its rigor to that part, than to extend it to the whole, and relax it by complicated exceptions and regulations." Lord Hawkesbury, on the contrary, could "not see the propriety in principle of not extending our order to all countries who have issued the decree of making prize toward us." And Lord Castlereagh "formed a strong impression that, with a view to render the measure effectual toward the enemy, it would be essential to make every vessel entering the ports of France liable to seizure that had not previously touched at a British port, and which did not proceed with a British license."—*Walpole's "Life of Spencer Perceval.*

THE "MUSICAL SMALL-COAL MAN."—An interesting resident in Aylesbury street was Thomas Britton, the "musical small-coal man," who, though a mere itinerant vendor of small coal, cultivated the highest branches of music, and drew round him for years all the great musicians of the day, including even the giant Handel. This singular and most meritorious person, born in Northamptonshire, brought up to the coal trade, and coming to London, took a small stable at the south-east corner of Jerusalem Passage, on the site now occupied by the "Bull's Head" public house, and commenced his humble business. His coal he kept below, and he lived in a single room above, which was ascended by an external ladder. From Dr. Garenciers, his neighbor, this active-minded man obtained a thorough knowledge of practical chemistry, and in his spare time he acquired an extensive practical and theoretical knowledge of music. This simple-minded man founded a musical club, which met at his house for nearly forty years, and at first gave gratuitous concerts, afterwards paid for by an annual subscription of ten shillings, coffee being sold to his distinguished visitors at a penny a cup. The idea of the club is said to have been first suggested by Sir Roger l'Estrange. Dr. Pepusch, or the great Handel, played the harpsichord; Bannister, or Medler, the first violin. Hughes, a poet, and Woolaston, a painter, were also members, while Britton himself played excellently on the viol di gamba. The musical invitation to these concerts ran thus:

Upon Thursdays repair to my palace, and there
Hobble up stair by stair, but I pray you take care
That you break not your shins by a stumble;
And without e'er a souse, paid to me or my spouse,
Sit still as a mouse at the top of the house,
And there you shall hear how we fumble.
—*Old and New London.*

CORK AND QUEENSTOWN.—Cork is a fine, bustling city—quays and bridges, handsome streets, wide and well built—prosperity in the very atmosphere of the place. But its picturesque surroundings are its chief charms for the tourist. Lofty hills, crowned with buildings, rise around the city; the Lee, that noble river, flows widening through the vale. We only stayed long enough to deposit our *impedimenta* at the hotel, and then started by rail for Passage, a small watering-place at the mouth of the river, whence a steamer conveyed us to Queenstown, past shores of extreme beauty, dotted with numerous villas whose gardens slope to the water's edge. On either side the shore is steep and high, richly clothed with verdure. [illegible] banks of the Lee, from the city [illegible] the shore is beautiful, and many a pleasant dwelling and garden have we admired as the rail brought us to Passage, along the edge of the river. Queenstown must be one of the most delightful places for residence in all Ireland—bright and gay, with a look of Torquay and Ryde, and a noble harbor, where a long line of merchantmen lie at anchor, waiting for orders. For yachting men and retired naval men it must be a terrestrial paradise. More than one flagstaff in a villa garden indicates the tastes of the proprietor. There is a charming drive along the shore, with a double range of pretty houses—on one side built high upon a verdant hill, on the other low down by the water's edge. Here we observed two cottages with steeply-sloping thatch—perfectly ideal cottages—in lovely gardens.—*Belgravia.*

AMUSEMENTS IN LONDON A CENTURY AGO.—Midsummer having arrived, a century ago, open air places of amusement put forth their attractions. Many readers will be surprised to hear that St. Helena Tea Gardens, over Bermondsey way, existed a hundred years ago; visitors were tempted with music, fireworks, &c. Marybone Gardens advertised a Comic Cantata by Dr. Arnold, on the subject of Don Quixote; the price of admission was three and sixpence. The attractions on another evening must be described in the veritable language of the exhibitor: "Signor Torre will exhibit the Forge of Vulcan under Mount Etna, the Cave of the Cyclops, and the Flowing of the Lava. Which he will perform with his splendid museum, in which it was exhibited before the Court of France last year, at the marriage of His Royal Highness the Count D'Artois. The additions to this representation consist principally of a battle betwen Mars and his attendant warriors against Vulcan and his Cyclops; Vulcan, stimulated by jealousy, exerts his utmost efforts, and, after a furious contest, overtakes his antagonist in the eruption of the mountain." Generally speaking, the entertainment at Marybone Gardens began with an open-air concert; doors open at 5, performances commence at 6:30, about two hours earlier than our present custom at such places. "One of the most elegant tea-rooms in the three kingdoms is now open for the reception of ladies and gentlemen, known by the name of Mile-end Assembly Rooms; and also a pleasing garden is preparing for the ladies to walk in, and also a bowling-green for the diversion of gentlemen. N. B.—Wedding and all other public dinners dressed on the shortest notice." A masked ball at the Pantheon must have been a very splendid and costly affair; for even admission from 10 till 4, for a few days afterward, "to view the decorations," and hear some music, was charged five shillings. At the Devil Tavern, Fleet-street, an entertainment was given in the great room, "for the benefit of several distressed families;" and a surprising one it was. "Sieur Romain will sing and play in a large pair of spectacles and French bobwig, and will likewise play on the violin in five different attitudes, and particularly with his foot, accompanied by Sieur Coranse on the mandoline." The Italian opera at the King's Theatre closed when the hot weather arrived, (not our present custom.) Drury Lane and Covent Garden were also shut up; and the "little theatre in the Haymarket," with Foote as the principal actor, was almost the only one open, where "servants to keep places were requested to be at the house by 5 o'clock." A correspondent of one of the daily papers puts in a decided puff of one Miss Dawson, a singer at Sadler's Wells. "Her singing gave me infinite pleasure, and infinitely transcended the idea I had applied to a vocal performer at Sadler's Wells." He (or she) implied that the sooner an engagement was offered to Miss Dawson by the authorities of the Theatres Royal, so much the better for them. Mr. Pinchbeck, an ingenious mechanician, who had an exhibition of curiosities in Cockspur street, announced that, "as many persons have hinted that it was impossible at once seeing the exhibition to examine all its merits, every person who has once paid for seeing it will be admitted again, as often as they please, gratis, if they come with other company that do pay." Not a bad decoy. One public amusement of those days we have had the grace to throw off, nearly if not quite. "At the Cockpit Royal, South side of St. James's Park, this day, a day's play of cocks for Five guineas a battle, and Seventy the odd, between the gentlemen of Essex and London." "To be fought near the Crown, Tothil-fields, this day, a match for two guineas a battle, and Ten the odd, between the gentlemen of Westminster and London." "To be fought, a main of cocks, at the Pit, Pickled Egg Walk, for Five guineas a battle, and Fifty the odd, between the gentlemen of London and Middlesex." Cricket had not at that time become very famous as an English game; but we meet with one entry relating to it—"A match to be played between five picked gentlemen of Middlesex, against five of London, for Twenty guineas a side, on Monday next, in Marybone-fields," the veritable precursor, we believe, of Lord's Cricket Ground.—*All the Year Round.*

HOT AIR AND COOL ROOMS.—Because, when the air of the streets marks 30° or 40° on the Fahrenheit scale, a room overwarmed by a fire can be cooled by opening the windows, the average British householder adopts the ready conclusion that whenever a room feels hot the way to cool it is to let in the external air. Accordingly in these piping times he, and still more often she, opens the sunny side of the house, and lets in air of a temperature varying from 100° to 120° or so. Then, because in a very short time the room naturally enough, becomes much hotter than it was, it is considered that the windows are not opened widely enough, and the supposed error being remedied, a still larger quantity of hot air is then let in. And so we find Materfamilias sitting with a very light muslin upon her frame, and a great deal of perspiration upon her upper lip, her face the color of an Orleans plum, and her condition of mind to the last degree dejected, simply because she persists in disregarding the most elementary principles of natural philosophy. We tell her that if she will open the windows on the shady side of the house only, and keep the others closely shut, her dwelling will be at least not hotter than the shady side of the street, whereas by her arrangement it acquires the heat of the sunny side. We tell her, also, that if her house be large and the inmates few, she may live in a delightful state of coolness by only opening the windows at night and keeping them closed during the day. Her house will then be some 10° or 15° lower in temperature than the streets, and convey very much the refreshing effects of a cool bath upon entering it. We tell her all this, and she is very much interested. At our next visit we find every window open and the house full of red-hot air. "It stands to reason," she says, triumphantly, "that you cannot possibly cool a house without plenty of ventilation."—*The Lancet.*

ANIMAL PHOSPHORESCENCE.—Some curious theories were advanced to account for the phosphorescence of the sea before the real cause was discovered. In 1686, an ecclesiastic named Tachard suggested that the ocean absorbed the sun's light by day, and emitted it again at night. About the same time, a better-known philosopher, Robert Boyle, endeavored to account for the same phenomenon by the friction which, he supposed, the rotation of the earth upon its axis caused between the water and the atmosphere. The problem was finally solved in 1749, by the discovery of luminous animalcules in the water of the Adriatic Sea; and a large proportion of the lower classes of marine animals are now known to be phosphorescent to a greater or less degree. Let us take the invertebrate divisions of the animal kingdom in their regular order, and briefly glance at one or two examples in each. Beginning with the simplest forms of life, the Protozoa, we find in addition to certain Infusoria the little jelly-like organism to which naturalists have given the name of Noctiluca, the phosphorescence of which is largely demonstrated around our coasts. The radiated class of sea-animals possess high phosphorescent qualities. Star-fish, sea-pens, jelly-fish, sea-fans, sea-rushes, may be mentioned as cases in which the luminous quality is present among the Radiata. We will take our examples from among the specimens captured during the expeditions of the Porcupine. On some occasions, when the dredge was hauled up late in the evening, the hempen tangles which were attached to it came up sprinkled over with stars of the most brilliant uranium green; little stars, for the phosphorescent light was much more vivid in the younger and smaller specimens. The light was not constant, nor continuous all over the star, but sometimes it struck out a line of fire all round the disk, flashing, or one might rather say glowing, up to the centre; then that would fade, and a detached patch, a centimetre or so long, break out in the middle of an arm and travel slowly out to the end, or the whole five rays would light up at the ends and spread the fire inward. Doubtless, [illegible] crustaceans, with great bright eyes, phosphorescence must be a very fatal gift. On one occasion the dredge came up tangled with the long pink stems of a kind of sea-pen, which were resplendent with a pale lilac phosphorescence like the flame of cyanogen gas; not scintillating like the green light of the star-fish, but almost constant, sometimes flashing out at one point more brightly, and then dying into comparative dimness, but always sufficiently bright to make every portion of a stem caught in the tangles or sticking to the ropes distinctly visible. In some places, nearly everything brought up seemed to emit light, and the mud itself was perfectly full of luminous sparks. The sea-rushes, the sea-fans, and usually the sea-pens, shone with a lambent, white light, so bright that it showed distinctly the hour on a watch. In the neighborhood of the Madeiras, jelly-fish have been taken which emitted light in flashes, and the same phenomenon has been noticed in other parts, both in respect to jelly-fish, and, as we shall see, in respect to other animals.—*Chambers's Journal.*

A MEXICAN MILL.—Manufactures are creeping into Queretaro. A ride of two miles eastward, under the shadow of the arches of the aqueduct, brings us to Molino del Hercules—the Mill of Hercules. There are two of them—the old one, nearer the town; the new, nearer the head waters of the river. The new mill is of the latest New-England type, high, open, airy, well arranged, and very costly, with all the modern improvements, and with some New-England never sees. Its yard is full of daintiest flowers and fruits, with statues and fountains. The tropical sun lies warm in this spot, and the rhododendron, rose, poeny, orange, lemon, and all tropical beauties glow before the doors of a common cotton factory. More striking is the old mill in this vivid contrast. It stands back from the street, near the water-course. It is inclosed on three sides with a high iron fence, light, graceful, and tipped with gilded points and balls. Inside is a spacious garden, with walks and founts and foliage and flowers. Several gardeners daily care for the nourishment and pruning of these thirsty and wanton luxuries. Benches are scattered around. Thickets of green and natural houses are daintily grown together. Everything is after the best type of a lordly pleasure-garden, and yet it fronts a factory where whirring spindles and looms are its constant music. Flutes and soft recorders would seem more fitting. Why should not our Northern factories be alike embowered, at least so far as their climate will allow? If I should add that the gay young man who runs these mills drives into Queretaro with four horses drawing a stage coach; that his workmen get only two and three reals a day; that they are required to work about sixteen hours; that there is deducted from their wages a real* a week to the manufacturerer's doctor, whether they are sick or well, and another real to his Judge, whom they are compelled to employ to settle all disputes between him and them; that he requires them also to take up a large portion of their little wages in goods from his stores; and lastly, that his mills, despite the poorness of the goods, the cheapness of the labor, and greatness of the price they sell for, do not pay expenses, but that he is constantly and overwhelmingly bankrupt—the Yankee mill-owner may conclude it is wiser to make his mills less romantic and his profits more sure. If he also will work his people less and pay them more his lack of taste may be condoned. Still, if to all excellences he adds these factory gardens of Queretaro, he will find his mill the more attractive, and make of duty a delight.—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE DUKE OF PORTLAND'S MINISTRY.—The Duke rarely superintended anything, and still more rarely interfered. Those who were best acquainted with the interior arrangements of the Ministry called it advisedly a mere "government of departments." A Ministry, under such circumstances, could not have been anything but weak. Yet, so far as the individual powers of its members were concerned, it was one of the strongest that ever governed the country. No Ministry ever contained in the Cabinet and subordinate offices so many future premiers. In addition to the Duke of Portland, the Cabinet comprised Perceval, the Duke's immediate successor; Lord Liverpool, who succeeded Perceval; and Canning, who succeeded Lord Liverpool. For more than twenty years, then, from the Spring of 1807, Great Britain was governed by the members of the Portland Cabinet. From the death of Canning, in 1827, to the death of Palmerston, in the Autumn of 1865, only thirty-eight years elapsed. Nine different persons held the office of First Lord of the Treasury in this period. Two of these—the Duke of Wellington and Lord Palmerston—held subordinate offices in the Portland administration; and the ministries of these two men lasted for eleven of the thirty-eight years in question. From the accession, then, of the Duke of Portland, in 1807, to the death of the youngest member of his Ministry, in 1865, a little more than fifty-eight years elapsed. During that interval England was governed by thirteen different Prime Ministers. Of these thirteen, four were members of the Duke of Portland's Cabinet. Two more were subordinate members of the administration; and these six men governed England between them for thirty-six years.—*Walpole's "Life of Spencer Perceval."*

GOOD NEWS FOR BATHERS.—M. Gosselin has invented a new safety swimming apparatus, which has been tried with successful results in Paris. This ingenious apparatus consists principally of an india-rubber pneumatic tube, which, starting from the top of the chest, passes under the left shoulder, down the spine as far as the loins, and then divides in two branches, which are rolled round and round the thighs as far as the knees. Some smaller tubes are joined on to the tube which goes down the back, and meet on the chest, following the lines of the ribs. All these tubes are inclosed in a double casing of flannel, which forms a shirt, buttoning in front. An opening at the upper part of the tube, closed by a copper button, serves to inflate the apparatus. This apparatus can be used for bathing, or in case of shipwreck. It is only necessary to open the aperture at the neck and to blow into it; the loss of gas is said to be so extremely small that one inflation will last a whole day. To render the apparatus more complete for "those who go down to the sea in great ships," M. Gosselin has invented a buoy to accompany the swimming apparatus, which will hold provisions or valuables.—*Medical Record.*

AN ASCENT OF THE MATTERHORN.—A correspondent writes to the *Swiss Times*: "As the weather appeared to be favorable on Saturday morning last an English gentleman, (Mr. Nicholson,) with two guides and a porter, left Zermatt, to attempt this perilous ascent for the first time this season. A stone hut has been built by the landlords of the hotels here, as a resting place for the first night, at an elevation of 12,000 feet above the sea level, or 2,800 feet from the summit, the whole height of the peak being about 14,800 feet. The party reached the hut all right, and in the evening burned blue lights, which were seen from below. Very early the next morning they started for the top, which they safely reached at 7 A. M., and were clearly seen, having put up a white flag. The morning being quite clear, they had a magnificent prospect. Clouds soon after began to form, and in the evening there was some rain. The party effected their descent in safety, but there was not, as at Chamounix, any firing of cannon to announce it. Indeed, it rather takes off somewhat of the *éclat* of that proceeding there, when it is known that the tourist has to pay for making known his success. The gentleman who recently went to Mont Blanc was charged in his bill thirteen francs for the powder—a rather costly honor."

DUKE AND DARLING.—Col. French had received a letter of service in the ordinary way, authorizing him to raise recruits for the army. The levy had been a failure. Each man it brought in cost the country on an average £150, and the scandal attendant on it was consequently so great that the Duke was compelled to stop it. But, if the levy in a public sense had failed, Mrs. Clarke had at any rate made a good thing out of it. Col. French had given her, from first to last, £1,300 on account of her supposed interference with the Duke in his favor, and the Duke, it was alleged, was aware of the transaction. A certain Miss Taylor, the illegitimate daughter of one Chance, a disreputable stockbroker, was a warm friend of Mrs. Clarke's. Miss Taylor swore that she heard her friend complain to the Duke that Col. French was always bothering her about the levy, and the Duke replied, "How does he behave to you, darling?" Mrs. Clarke answered, "Middling—not very well;" on which the Duke rejoined, "Master French must mind what he is about, or I shall cut up him and his levy too." The House laughed at the conversation; the country laughed at it. [illegible]

CATHERINE GAUNT.

THE ORIGINAL OF THE WELL-KNOWN CHARACTER OF FICTION.

THE TALE OF AN OLD FRENCH TRIAL—A ROMANCE OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Louis De La Pivardière, Sieur De Bouchet, was the youngest of three sons of a gentleman of noble lineage, but whose possessions at his death were not adequate to the support of his wife and family. Louis, however, had good luck. He captivated Mme. De Chauvelin, widow of the Sieur Menon De Billy, at that time about thirty-five years of age, and the mother of five children by her first marriage. She had a moderate estate at Narbonne, producing a fair but not abundant income. Her beauty, but little impaired by time, her refined and pleasant manners made her a great favorite in the society of the province. Louis and herself were married in 1687, and for two years their wedded life was quiet and happy.

In 1689 the Arrière-ban called him to take his tour of military service; he was absent two years, although at intervals returning for a short time to the château. At the end of that time, pleased with this sort of life, he procured a commission in a regiment of dragoons. A certain degree of coolness had come between husband and wife, and both were equally pleased at the long and frequent separations which military duties rendered necessary. The cause of this coolness it was not difficult to divine.

A frequent (and to Mme. De La Pivardière a most welcome) visitor was the reverend prior of the neighboring Abbey of Miseray—a sequestered residence nestling in the adjoining hills, and only accommodating six or eight brethren. The prior as domestic chaplain attended to celebrate mass on Saturdays at the château. It could not be doubted that his frequent visits would furnish a congenial subject for gossip, and scandal was soon busy with the fair fame of the mistress of Pivardière. Louis seems to have been well aware of the floating rumors, but fearing the ridicule which might attach to an unfounded display of jealousy, and having no tangible evidence of his wife's supposed infidelity, he contented himself with increasing the frequency and length of his absences from home.

On the pretext of military duty he roamed on horseback in many directions, and at last one Summer evening found himself in the outskirts of the pleasant little village of Auxerre. Attracted by the chattering and laughter of a group of young girls who were picnicking in an adjoining field he approached them, and his inflammable heart was at once fired by the blue eyes and bright brown hair of one of the fair nymphs. She was the daughter of a lately deceased inn-keeper, Pillard by name, and generally esteemed the belle of the village. Our gay young dragoon secured a room at the inn, and, military duty not interfering, prolonged his stay from week to week, while he paid assiduous court to the fair Mlle. Pillard. Having learned enough of her character to feel sure she would consider herself insulted by any other proposals, he offered her marriage, and was accepted. He had assumed his second name of Bouchet, and by this name he was married. Separated as he was from his home by more than half the breadth of France, he felt secure from discovery, and settled down as inn-keeper in the place of his deceased father-in-law. His pleasant, jovial manners increased the custom of the little inn, and had he started fresh he would have probably succeeded very well as a Boniface, but in taking its care upon his shoulders he had saddled himself with a host of old debts, and by the time his new wife became a mother he had determined to visit his old one, and raise the wind, so he mounted his horse and rode southward.

He reached Narbonne at the hour of the evening meal, and found a merry company assembled. Among them was the prior of Miseray, who occupied the seat belonging to the master of the house. Louis felt his blood boil in him at this sight, but prudently restrained himself; he had come on business, and was determined to have no scene. He said he must soon rejoin his regiment, and his wife showed a most obliging anxiety to lend him the money, which he gave her to understand would hasten his departure. Two days after his arrival at the château he left it with a lighter heart and a heavier purse.

Four years passed away—the inn-keeper's daughter bore Louis four children—and with each increase to his family he paid an annual visit to Narbonne, and returned with a well-lined purse.

Far removed from his home though her husband was, rumor contrived to bear to Mme. De La Pivardière's ear some hints of his career. It was reported that he had married, but neither name nor place was mentioned. The insulted wife at once took measures to verify the tale, and had just learned the truth when her husband arrived for his annual visit.

By what extraordinary process Louis, who had deserted his wife and married another woman, should have succeeded in rekindling his old jealousy of the prior, it is hard to say. Certain it is that he did so, for, halting at the village of Bourgdieu, seven leagues from Narbonne, he fell into conversation with a mason, to whom he said he wanted to reach home late and meet the prior, being determined to take his life or lose his own.

At sunset one day in August, 1697, Louis rode into the court-yard at Pivardière. A splendid entertainment was being given by his wife, at which were present many of the neighboring gentry. In the midst of the festivities the lord of the château strode into the room. The assembled guests courteously rose and saluted him; his wife alone remained cold and scornful. "Is it thus," said one of the guests, "that a husband so long absent is welcomed?" Louis overheard the remark, and replied, "I'm only her husband, not her friend." The guests felt the uncomfortable sensation of an approaching row, and took their several departures as quickly as they politely could.

At last the angry pair were left alone. The lady rose to withdraw to her room; her husband rose to accompany her. She repulsed him, and he demanded why she treated him so.

"Go back to your new wife," she said, "and ask *her* the reason." The dragoon's natural impudence did not desert him, and he stoutly denied the charge. A stormy scene ensued, which ended by his wife threatening him that he would soon have cause to repent of his conduct.

Louis was assigned to a separate chamber, but warned, it seems, by a maid-servant that his life was not safe, he absconded in the night, taking with him his dog and gun, and leaving behind his horse, (which had gone lame,) his cloak and pistols. He made his escape on foot.

Soon after his disappearance rumors of his assassination became current in the neighborhood. They grew and spread, while the deserted wife remained all unconscious of the terrible accusation made against her, till one day the Police Lieutenant of Châtillon appeared at Pivardière and instituted an inquiry into the circumstances of Louis' disappearance.

Fifteen witnesses were examined. Some of the neighbors had heard a shot fired on the night of the murder, and there were enough suspicious circumstances to justify the Lieutenant in ordering the arrest of Mme. De La Pivardière. When, however, the officers proceeded to seize her, they found she had taken her valuables with her and fled to the house of a friend, pending the issue of the inquiry.

This was no sure proof of guilt—similar instances of timidity displayed by innocent people are common—but it excited popular prejudice against her. The belief in her guilt was much strengthened by the extraordinary evidence of Marguerite Mercier and Catherine Le Moine, two of the maid-servants at Pivardière. They gave a precise and detailed narrative of the murder. Their mistress, they said, had got rid of all who might suspect what was going on, and had introduced two male servants into her husband's chamber, by whose hands he was there and then put to death; the Prior of Miseray was also present and had given the fatal blow. Little Mlle. Pivardière, aged nine, declared that in the middle of the night she heard her father cry out: "Ah, my God, have pity on me!"

The evidence given by these two servants is wholly inexplicable, and stands almost without parallel in criminal records. They had always been well treated; Marguerite, in particular, was her mistress' godchild and especial favorite; they had no grudge against Mme. De La Pivardière, and by their conviction they had everything to lose and nothing to gain.

The Lieutenant of Châtillon, who hated the Prior, was conducting the inquiry into his supposed guilt con amore. The lady thereupon petitioned the Chambre de Vacations for a fresh process, on the ground that the Lieutenant was an unfair Judge, by reason of his prejudice against one of the accused. Her petition was granted, and the Judge of Remorentin appointed to prosecute the new inquiry.

Meanwhile she carried on a determined search for her missing husband, and at last found his new nest at Auxerre. Hearing that search was being made for him, he fled, but was overtaken at Flavigny, and informed as to the true state of affairs. He returned to Auxerre, and made a clean breast of it to his second wife. She told him that duty required him to return immediately to Narbonne and save his first wife's life. He thereupon executed a declaration before two notaries, confirming his own existence, wrote to his wife and his brother, and then started for Narbonne.

He at once presented himself before the Judge of Remorentin, and demanded a formal and legal recognition; after which, accompanied by the Judge, he went to Luce, near Narbonne, where he was immediately recognized by at least a dozen people. He then repaired to Jewmaloches, where he made his appearance in the village church at vespers, causing the greatest consternation among the assembled worshipers, many of whom took him for a ghost. Later in the day he was recognized by his little daughter and her nurse, and by more than 200 witnesses, including many of the clergy and gentry of the neighborhood.

All this, however, by no means settled the matter. Many people seemed to think that if he was not dead he ought to be, and among these was the Lieutenant of Châtillon. He was still enthusiastic in his search for the body of the missing man, and had men at work dragging the little lake which adjoined the château. While thus engaged Pivardière made his appearance amid the crowd, and laughingly said, "Do not trouble yourselves to seek under the water for what you may find on the bank." The Lieutenant gave one glance at the speaker, and then fled for his life. He subsequently told a friend he thought he had seen a ghost.

Pivardière now visited the prison, in company with the Judge, and was confronted with the two maid-servants. Strange to say, they both denied his identity. It is supposed that this denial was prompted by the Lieutenant, in whose custody they were. This latter functionary now entered a vehement protest against the proceedings of the Judge, and, carrying out his own theory of the case, arrested the Prior of Miseray and clapped him in irons. This conflict of authority produced general confusion. Both parties appealed to the court, and, after a long argument, a verbose decree was passed, July 23, 1698, ordering the prisoners to be conveyed to Chartres, and Pivardière himself to be arrested.

This gave a new aspect to the case. Bigamy was then a capital offense, and Louis had no desire to thrust his head into a noose, even to save his wife. He concluded he would be safer out of the clutches of the law, and therefore absconded.

In this unfortunate situation of affairs the second wife again proved herself the good angel of all concerned. She went to Paris, and after some delay obtained an audience of Louis XIV. To him she related the romantic incidents of the case, and besought him to grant a safe conduct to Pivardière, so that he might put himself in custody to aid in discovering the truth in the murder trial, and still run no risk of further proceedings for bigamy. Louis XIV., struck by the beauty and grace of the fair petitioner, granted her request at once, and issued a safe-conduct, so liberally drawn that, as the lawyers remarked, Pivardière might have committed all the crimes named in the decalogue with impunity. The safe-conduct lasted for three months, but was from time to time renewed.

Upon this, Pivardière gave himself up and was imprisoned at Fort l'Evêque, in Paris, pending the second trial. Meanwhile the Lieutenant of Châtillon had died, but his heirs, deeming his honor involved, fought the legal battle out in his name.

The second trial engaged the talents of a large and distinguished Bar, and so many efforts were made to involve the whole affair in mystery, not only by means of conflicting evidence, but also by the obsolete refinements of the old French law, that it was not till June 14, 1701, that the case was finally decided. The identity of Louis De La Pivardière was established, and, of course, his wife and the Prior were acquitted of the supposed murder. With regard to the two false witnesses, one of them had died in prison; the other, Marguerite Mercier, was condemned to make the "amende honorable." This antiquated French punishment was carried out by denying "in a loud and intelligible voice" her slanderous assertions, after which she was to be publicly whipped and branded with a fleur de lys on the right shoulder, thereafter to be banished, her goods being forfeited to the crown.

The Sieur De La Pivardière and his wife did not long survive this event in their lives. The Sieur, still cherishing his old jealousy, having only consulted his own honor and the safety of his wife in the recent proceedings, refused to return to his home. He also bade farewell to his second wife, and obtained, through his relation, the Duc De La Feuillade, a semi-military employ, in which he was killed while leading his brigade against a large band of "contrebandiers." Nearly at the same time his lady was found dead in her bed at the château from natural causes. The Prior of Miseray, who had long since ceased to visit at the latter place, died in high esteem at a very advanced age.

It is pleasant to be able to state that the generous second wife was destined to see many days of peace and prosperity. She was twice married, and for many years after the events above recorded enjoyed the well-deserved esteem of all who knew her and were acquainted with the strange history in which she alone appears to advantage.

THE SEA OF ALGERIA.

The Paris *Galignani* says: "At last week's sitting of the Academy of Sciences M. De Lesseps stated that Capt. Roudaire, who had lately sent in a communication to the Academy of Sciences on the formation of an inland sea in Algeria, had returned to Paris in consequence of a mission intrusted to him in the provinces; and that he thanked the academy for the interest it had evinced in the matter. M. De Lesseps added that on the War Budget being presented a sum of 25,000 francs would be applied for to cover the expenses of the definitive survey of the basin formerly called Lake Triton, south of Algeria. The engineers intrusted with the operation of cutting through the Isthmus of Gabes will then start from Biscara, with the aid, not only of the Governor General of Algeria, but also of the Bey of Tunis, equally interested in the success of the enterprise, and to whom, moreover, belongs the ground through which the canal is to be cut. The Prime Minister of the Bey of Tunis, Gen. Kerredine, is strongly in favor of the plan, which will be equally profitable to Tunis as it is to Algeria, both countries having an equal share of coast of the new sea. So far M. De Lesseps' statement went; but at the very same sitting a paper was received from M. Ch. Houyvet, which, at the first blush at least, seems very likely to dash the hopes of the enterprising projectors. The writer coolly observes that the Mediterranean may, of course, be tapped as they propose, and an immense inland sea formed; but that a vast surface of evaporation will thus be exposed to the sun's rays; and that, as the loss of water by this action can only be replaced by the sea through the canal, the end of the whole operation will be the formation of a thick crust of ice at the bottom, whereby all navigation will be stopped in a short time, and millions will have been spent to create a gigantic salt-pit, and nothing more!

NEW STEAM-BOAT LINE TO TROY.

We are authorized to state, says the Troy *Times*, that active negotiations are in progress between certain citizens of Troy and the owners of two light-draft freight and passenger steamers, first class in every respect, for the formation of a new steam-boat line between this city and New-York. The docks have been secured, and we are informed the boats will be shortly placed upon the route. It is understood the owners of the steamers have been anxious to come to Troy for some time past, but have only recently received that encouragement which seemed to justify the undertaking. We are not advised as to the full details of the enterprise, but are positively assured the company will be organized and the boats set to running. In view of the difficulties which exist between the Citizens' Steam-boat Line and the bridge company, it is not hard to guess who are some of the prime movers in the new steam-boat enterprise, nor to predict that competition upon the river will in a short time be livelier than ever before.

A SAD STORY.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* of the 3d inst. says: "An affecting drowning scene occurred on Friday last, on the Schuylkill Canal, opposite the Cross Keys Hotel, in Bern township. A little girl, five years of age, with her brother, eight years of age, children of Mr. Gehrich, were crossing over a small bridge, when, it is supposed, one of the boards gave way and the little girl fell through. Her brother caught hold of her, and meanwhile both cried for assistance. The little fellow held on as long as he could, and then remarked, 'I am getting tired; I can't hold on much longer.' The brave little girl replied: 'Let me drop, and no one coming to their relief he was compelled to do so, and she fell into the canal. Finally Mr. James Eichenbach heard their cries and hurried to their assistance. He jumped into the canal and got the little girl out, but relief came too late, and she was dead. The distress of the parents, especially the mother, can be better imagined than described. No more affecting scene has ever occurred in that township, and we doubt whether in the county."

SUMMER RESORTS.

AMONG THE KITTATINNY MOUNTAINS.

WICONISCO—ITS ATTRACTIONS AS A SUMMER RESORT—ITS COAL—GEOLOGY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY—A COAL MINE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WICONISCO, Penn., Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1874.

This delightful little town, with the musical Indian name, affords an excellent field for the study of nature, inside and out, above ground and below, albeit the place is all unknown to fame. Lying in a nest of mountains, sixteen miles east of the Susquehanna, Wiconisco is on the extreme western end of the great Appalachian coal field, which furnishes almost the whole of the world's supply of anthracite. That magnificent humbug, the Susquehanna River, is noted for its idiosyncrasies. Most rivers follow the "lay of the land," and are guided in their course by the highlands they encounter; this goes straight through one mountain-chain after another, cutting them down from summit to base, and making a course at right angles to the whole system. One would expect such a series of obstacles to hem the river in a deep and narrow bed; on the contrary, it spreads an immense volume of water over a channel so broad that it does not give sufficient depth to comfortably float a saw-log. Most rivers have their valleys lying parallel with their streams; this, at least in the mountain section, has no parallel valley, but is bordered by a succession of lovely little valleys lying between the mountain ranges and running back from fifteen to thirty miles to the bounding water-shed. One of the finest of these is Lykens Valley, and near its head, perched on a mountain-side, just where a break in the Kittatinny range opens up two or three wild mountain gorges, and where the valley contracts to such narrow limits that a rifle fired from the summit of the mountain on one side might almost bring down its game on the summit opposite, stands the town from which I write. Plain and unattractive in itself, it is yet a delightful place to visit, by reason of its magnificent scenery, its bracing air, and the advantages it offers for quiet or active enjoyment, as the visitor may prefer. Are you wearied with city heat and dust and noise? Here you shall have quiet and peace and cleanliness, and all the social virtues. You shall breathe pure air, cleansed by miles of forest leaves, perfumed by leagues of odorous pine and spruce, and cooled and rarified by mountain heights until it sets your nerves a-tingle with bounding life. You shall drink pure sweet waters, coming in perpetual flow, clear and cold from secret springs deep in the mountain's heart. You shall eat plain country fare of beef fresh from the pasture, or fish fresh from the stream, and vegetables fresh from the garden, the whole well garnished with hunger sauce, for your pure mountain air is a wonderful promoter of the appetite. You shall dress, if you will, in purple and fine linen. You shall bring your carriage and drive at pleasure over the smooth, hard, roads of the red shale; or you shall don your oldest garments and whip the streams for trout, or scour the mountains for game. I rose this August morning with the thermometer at 52°, and the water in which I bathed, fresh from an ever-flowing spring, was just 1° colder. Judge if this be not enough to stir the blood and make the pulses fly. Even as I write, at 10 A. M., driven to it, as the Northumberland philosophers would say, by sheer excess of oxygen, I am fain to sit in the sunniest nook, and to wish that the keen edge of the air were just a trifle blunted. By and by, however, when I start out for a tramp, or to pay another visit to the mines, (of which I purpose to write if I can ever get round to them,) I shall find it quite warm enough for active exercise.

Nature underground is well seen here, and is well worth a visit. Here is the primeval store of coal, black and shining, lying safely between its rocky walls, and waiting, as it has waited undisturbed through countless ages, for man's call to minister to man's necessities. Come into the narrow gap north of the town, where a brawling torrent has cleft the mountain from side to side and laid bare all the secrets of its structure. Loosened rocks have rolled down the sides of the fracture, storms have decomposed them and covered the exposed strata with a thin layer of earth, enough to support successive growths of forest-trees, which, in turn, have added to it their decomposing leaves, until now all is again hidden, and the rocky layers, once laid bare, are again completely covered. But the cloak, though dense, is only superficial, and the miner, digging through a few feet of earth and broken rock, has found the prize he sought laying ready to his hand.

Imagine the gap, with sides washed bare and clean, as they were when the stream was young and the cleft was new. We see now that the mountain is not, as it appears on the outside, a mere pile of earth and rock thrown together, like a railway embankment, without regard to anything but building up the mass. There is order and regularity. There is no earth at all except a sprinkling on the surface. All the mountain is solid rock, but rock of several different kinds, and we can see that they lie in broad, thick sheets, the edges showing, as we stand at the end of the mountain. We see, too, that these sheets, or strata, do not lie horizontally, piled one upon another, like cakes on a platter; they are inclined at a very considerable angle, (about 45° in this case, I believe,) and one edge is near the top of the mountain, while the other is in unfathomable depths below. Apparently, that is. In reality, the strata, after going down with this mountain, rise with the next, and so go on in a series of waves over miles and hundreds of miles of country. Let us next notice the arrangement. The outermost stratum on the south, lying on the flank of the mountain and running down into the valley, is a reddish rock, very soft, and easily cut, which weathers rapidly where exposed to sun and shower. This is the red shale of the farmer, the new red sandstone of the geologist. But though called new to distinguish it from the old red sandstone, with which Hugh Miller's graphic pen has made us so familiar, it is older than the coal, and is always found below it. Next comes a hard, gray rock, composed of rounded pebbles of every size from a pea to a cocoa-nut, and of different natures—flint, porphyry, hornblende, granite, and many others—all bound together by some subtile cement into a homogeneous mass. It looks as if some ancient sea-beach, composed of water-rolled pebbles, had been cemented into a solid mass by some powerful agency, and tilted up here to help form the mountain; and this is exactly what has happened. It is the mysterious and beautiful conglomerate, the rock which tells such strange stories of vast periods of time in the world's history. Itself of great antiquity, it is made up of the fragments of still older rocks, broken down by the waves, and tossed for ages on shingly beaches. It underlies the whole extent of the coal formation, but varies in thickness from a thousand feet at Pottsville to less to less than a hundred at Pittsburg, and a few inches in the far West. Now comes a seam or vein, as the miners call it, of coal seven feet thick, then another stratum of conglomerate, and after that a second coal vein eleven feet thick. These two veins produce the Lykens Valley coal, and are the lowest of the anthracite series. They are the only workable veins ever yet found here, and, per contra, are found nowhere else but in this western end of the territory. East of the Broad Mountain, the line between the eastern and western divisions, they have been sought long and anxiously; but if we except one or two rather doubtful claims, in vain. The coal is classed by some geologists as "semi-anthracite," though others scoff at the distinction. It is softer than either Lehigh or Schuylkill, but not as soft as bituminous coal. It burns freely, with a clear, hot flame, and without the smoke and smell of bituminous. Lighting readily, keeping up a slow fire with little consumption of coal, but burning quickly and fiercely when desired, it is pre-eminently the coal for house-keepers' use, though not so well adapted for furnaces and other works requiring intense heat. It has little sale in Philadelphia, and little or none in New-York, but is widely known and highly prized throughout the New-England States, where it is known as Franklin coal, and readily commands a dollar a ton more than any other kind, the price being kept up by the limited supply, which is always behind the demand. Happy are the men who mine this coal. Free, on the one hand, from the exactions of Mr. Siney and the W. B. A., for these clear-headed Welsh miners shun the pestilent miners' unions as they would a snake; and free on the other hand from the extortions and tyranny of railroad companies, with inexpensive mining and a hungry market for all the coal they can produce, their lot is certainly an enviable one. All through the dull season work here has been abundant and money very plenty. Nor is there much to fear for the future. There are vast stores of coal yet untouched; the workmen are steady and industrious, far above the average of miners, and as for the railroads, while the operators now are hand and glove with the Pennsylvania Road, over which they ship, in case of a row with that corporation, they have but to snap their fingers and the Reading, only four miles away, will jump at the chance to make connections with their collieries.

So much for the geology and political economy of the mines. Turn we now to their practical working. We are supposed to be dressed in clothing which a little oil and coal dust will not harm, and the Superintendent will furnish us all other equipments, though little else is needed, the only requisites being a lamp and a guide. Each person is supplied with a tin lamp holding about a gill of oil, with a cylindrical spout on one side for the wick, and a stout hook on the other with which to fasten it on the hat. The guide leads us to a cave running into the mountain. The sides and roof are of heavy beams, and the floor is occupied by a narrow guage railway track, on which a long train of empty cars is standing, while three or four mules, harnessed tandem, stand ready to draw them. We clamber into the last car, where is a couple of mine-proofs, or, mayhap a few powder-kegs—whether filled or empty is a matter of perfect indifference to the miners—have been placed for seats. Lean back against the side of the car. It is grimy with coal and mud, but you may as well get your coat dirty first as last, and, whatever you do, keep your head below the level of the top. You will see the value of this injunction pretty soon. At the word of the driver the mules start forward, drawing the train into the depths of the mine, and stepping confidently in the darkness. A large oil-lamp is suspended from the leader's collar, but the others walk in darkness, and the drivers are confident that even the leader's lamp is a superfluity. They declare that the mule can see just as well in the dark as in the light, and really his performances would seem to justify this rather extravagant attribute. He will go serenely and undeviatingly through labyrinths where a cat would dash her brains out, and amid darkness to which that which fell on Egypt were but a feeble comparison. Even now the light on our file-leader is but a mockery of an illumination, and seems, like that on the boasting Waukee's fast express, to "keep clust on behind," instead of showing the way in front. Perhaps it will go out entirely, but the mule will travel on just the same. Now we leave the timbers which support the surface soil and pass under the solid rock, which forms a better ceiling than the stoutest beams. It is startling at first to see these enormous masses hanging overhead, to think that there are hundreds of feet of that dreadfully heavy stuff between you and the upper air, to notice the long cracks through which drops of water are trickling, and to reflect on the probable result to yourself if one of the said crevices should suddenly extend itself and let down a few hundred tons while you were underneath. No doubt the result would be disastrous, but the possibility of such a thing is so remote as to be quite beyond the probabilities. Your guide knows perfectly well whether there is any danger, and will be sure to keep you out of any that may be lurking in your way. It is a noteworthy fact that visitors are never injured in coal mines. In the course of a long acquaintance with mining, I have never heard of a case.

On and on you rumble until the ride becomes tedious and the absence of life oppressive. You long to get out, to stretch your limbs, to see something; but it is an old mine, and the portion you are now passing through was worked out and abandoned, in all but this passage-way, long ago. We may ride two miles or more before we come to the actual scene of operations. When we do, the most we see is a miner shoveling coal from a platform into the cars, or another filling them from a wooden schute in the side of the passage. There are walls of coal on either side, but we see no digging, and it is only when our guide, leading us up by the side of the schute, opens a little door and takes us up a dark, steep pathway into a "breast" or working that we see, at last, just where the coal comes from. Here is a space of any length and width from one to one hundred yards, according to the time it has been worked, and other circumstances, and of height equal to the thickness of the vein, and at the walls of this chamber a couple of miners are hewing and picking and blasting, loosening the coal and sending it down the schute, and constantly extending their working space until they reach the limits assigned them, when they abandon it and start a fresh "breast" farther on. Meanwhile a gang of men are constantly employed in extending the passage by which we have come, and which is their means of reaching the untouched coal within, as it is of communicating with the world without. Day by day, foot by foot, they urge it steadily forward, until the days become years and the feet are multiplied into miles, and they reach the end of the territory. It has been found inexpedient in mining to work a breadth of more than a hundred yards at one time. Consequently this is the limit of the operations conducted from the passage or "gangway" on which we stand; but we presently come to an inclined plane which leads to a "counter gangway" rather more than a hundred yards above, the difference being allowed for a solid pillar of coal left to support the roof, as are also side pillars between all the breasts. On this counter gangway operations like those we saw below are going on, and above this is another and then another and another; while far below, down among the roots of the mountain, are still others with men working away, getting out coal and sending it to the surface on inclined railways worked by powerful engines. It is a life of grime and toil and of some danger, though not as much as is generally supposed, and of comparative happiness. Men who leave the farm or the workshop to spend a season in the mines rarely go back. They like the equal temperature, the steady work, the good wages, and the nameless attractions of underground life, and those who expect to work but a few weeks make it the business of their lives.

When it reaches the surface the coal goes to the "breaker"—a huge wooden shed like nothing else on earth or under it, but admirably adapted to its purpose of preparing the coal for market. Here it is freed from impurities—from slate and rock and the fine dust which accumulate in such enormous mounds around every colliery—is separated into assorted sizes, and is loaded into cars for shipment. The capacity of some of these breakers is wonderful. That of the Summit Branch colliery, four miles from here, turns out 1,000 tons a day, and there are many others which do nearly as well.

I should like to say more about the romance and the interest attaching to this outwardly-repulsive but inwardly-fascinating underground life, but space forbids. I can only add, come and see it.

CREEDMOOR.

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB—CONTEST FOR THE LONG RANGE BADGE.

There were two matches at Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday—the contest for the "long range badge," open only to members of the Amateur Rifle Club, and the Remington diamond badge, open to all members of the National Rifle Association. The first contest took place at 12 o'clock. There were only eight entries, but the shooting was decidedly the best that has ever occurred on the range. The weather was favorable for fine shooting, as there was no wind stirring and the sky was overcast throughout the day. Mr. L. L. Hepburn was the winner of the badge awarded by the Amateur Rifle Club, by a score of fifty-four, out of a possible sixty points. The following is a list of the scores in detail:

Name.	Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
L. L. Hepburn	800—4 3 4 4 3	18	
	900—4 3 4 4 4	19	
	1,000—4 4 4 3 2	17	54
Henry Fulton	800—4 3 4 4 3	18	
	900—4 3 3 2 4	16	
	1,000—3 4 3 3 3	16	50
A. B. Canfield, Jr.	800—4 3 3 0 3	13	
	900—4 4 2 4 3	17	
	1,000—4 4 3 4 3	18	48
Capt J. Bodine	800—4 4 3 2 4	17	
	900—3 3 3 4 4	17	
	1,000—3 3 4 0 3	13	47
Gen. T. S. Dakin	800—0 4 4 4 4	16	
	900—4 2 3 3 4	16	
	1,000—3 2 2 4 3	14	46
A. Anderson	800—4 3 4 3 4	18	
	900—4 3 3 3 2	15	
	1,000—3 3 0 4 3	13	46
J. Tragesar	800—4 3 3 4 3	17	
	900—0 2 4 0 3	9	
	1,000—2 3 2 3 3	13	39
A. J. Hennion, Jr.	800—0 0 0 0 2	2	
	900—4 2 0 0 2	8	
	1,000—0 0 3 3 3	9	19

The fourth contest for the Remington diamond badge opened at 3 P. M. There were fourteen entries; distance, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; two sighting and seven scoring shots; any position within the rules. The badge was won by Mr. A. V. Canfield, Jr., of the Twenty-second Regiment, by a score of 73 out of a possible eighty points. As will be seen by the scores, Mr. J. T. B. Collins also made a score of seventy-three; but, under the rules of the association, Mr. Canfield was declared the victor, as his score at the previous range exceeded that of Mr. Collins by two points. The badge was previously in the possession of Capt. Bodine, and was won by a score of 69 points, which was considered good shooting at the time. Mr. Collins, the second in the list, becomes the possessor of a "Whitworth" rifle. The following is a list of the scores:

	Yds.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	500—3 3 4 3 4 3 4	24	
	800—4 4 4 4 3 3 4	26	
	1,000—4 4 2 4 3 3 3	23	73
J. T. B. Collins	500—4 3 4 3 4 4 4	26	
	800—4 3 3 4 3 4 3	24	
	1,000—3 4 4 4 2 4 2	23	73
J. Bodine	500—4 3 4 3 3 3 2	22	
	800—4 3 4 4 3 3 4	25	
	1,000—3 3 4 4 4 2 4	24	71
L. L. Hepburn	500—4 4 3 4 3 3 2	24	
	800—4 4 4 4 3 4 4	27	
	1,000—3 4 3 0 3 2 3	18	68
Gen. T. S. Dakin	500—2 4 2 4 4 4 4	24	
	800—3 4 4 4 4 3 4	26	
	1,000—3 3 4 0 2 4 0	16	66
A. Anderson	500—3 4 4 4 3 3 3	24	
	800—4 4 3 3 3 4 3	20	
	1,000—2 4 3 0 4 3 3	19	65
Leon Backer	500..4 3 2 3 3 4 4	23	
	800..4 3 0 4 3 4 3	21	
	1,000..4 4 3 0 4 0 3	18	62
J. Trageser	500..2 2 3 3 2 2 4	18	
	800..4 4 3 4 4 4 3	26	
	1,000..3 4 3 2 2 2 2	18	62
Henry Fulton	500..4 4 4 4 3 2 4	25	
	800..3 4 0 3 4 3 4	21	
	1,000..0 0 4 2 4 0 4	14	60
D. Walsh	500..3 4 4 0 2 2 3	18	
	800..4 2 3 4 3 4 3	23	
	1,000..4 2 3 3 0 2 0	14	55
J. P. M. Richards	500..3 2 4 3 3 4 3	22	
	800..4 0 4 3 4 3 3	21	
	1,000..4 0 2 2 3 0 0	11	54
Gen. F. F. Millen	500..3 2 4 4 0 3 0	16	
	800..0 0 0 3 4 3 0	10	
	1,000..3 0 0 0 3 3 0	9	35
A. J. Hennion	500..3 0 3 3 4 2 3	18	
	800..2 4 2 2 3 2 3	18	
	1,000..0—Retired.		
Thomas Lloyd	500..3 4 3 4 3 0 3	20	
	800..Retired.		

THE DOG-POUND.

The following report of the operations of the dog-pound was made yesterday: Dogs at the pound at last report, 95; since captured, 1,129; number killed, 963; released, 82; on hand yesterday, 256.

GERMAN LITERATURE.

DR. BLUNTSCHLI, OF HEIDELBERG.

HIS WORK ON INTERNATIONAL LAW—VIEWS RELATING TO WARFARE—GREGOROVIUS' WORK ON LUCREZIA BORGIA—FRITZ REUTER.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, under date July 22, says: "*Apropos*, I suppose, of the coming Congress at Brussels, Dr. Bluntschli, of Heidelberg, has just published a new edition of *Das Moderne Kriegsrecht*. The little book is in reality an extract from the larger work on the *Law of Nations*; and, as it was first published on the outbreak of the late war, and apparently with a certain degree of official sanction, 'for the special use of army and people in time of war,' its reappearance at this time is not without significance. Dr. Bluntschli himself is a Swiss, not simply by birth, but by education and intellectual training. But he has now become thoroughly Germanized, and is prepared to make grave sacrifices of opinion in behalf of his adopted country, as an example will show. Last Winter the Alsatian deputy, who in the Reichstag brought forward a motion for a plebiscite in the annexed provinces, cited Bluntschli to the effect that a people ought not to be detached from one nation and incorporated in another without their own consent. This was written before the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, and, for that matter, of Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, and I think of Schleswig-Holstein, but not before the partition of Poland. Well, Dr. Bluntschli promptly met the difficulty by saying that his rule did not apply to the case of Alsace-Lorraine. Last year, again, at the conference of publicists at Brussels, Dr. Bluntschli was in favor of peace, he said, but reserved for his country—Germany, I suppose, not Switzerland—the right of vindicating its claims by war when expedient.

In spite of these lapses, however, the learned professor has certainly done good service in the field of international law. He is what might be called a 'strict constructionist,' and his monograph on the laws of war—'civilized warfare'—he says, with unconscious irony, is in reality a code, shaped in rules as concise and formal as the Code Napoleon. He is somewhat inclined to enlarge the rights of belligerents, both against neutrals and against irregular combatants. As the treatment of these latter is likely to form such an essential part of the deliberations of the Congress, a word or two about Dr. Bluntschli's views may be of interest. He maintains, then, that in the case of volunteer companies, popular levies, even militia organizations, a general authorization of the Government, a mustering in by companies or squads, is not sufficient, but that each individual man must be able to show documentary proof of regular entry into the service. For instance, if a German army should surprise and capture London, and the Government itself, a rifle company from Sheffield, taking the field without being mustered in, man by man, might be treated as assassins. Indeed, the rule may be pushed to still more singular consequences. If a German army should suddenly effect a descent on the coast of Massachusetts not a soldier of the State troops could fire a gun in resistance without a written authorization from the Federal Government at Washington. These views, you will observe, are directly in line, both with the proposed new code, and with the practice observed by Germany in the last war. One other clause, the ninety-third, in Dr. Bluntschli's code may be quoted *verbatim*: 'Non-combatants in an army, and even such persons as are with an army without belonging to it, reporters, correspondents, supply contractors, may be made prisoners, if the army with which they are surrenders, or if they are captured in pursuit.'

Gregorovius' work on Lucrezia Borgia is proving remarkably successful for one of that character, and Cotta has been obliged to issue a second edition. Though the author himself names a number of other works in defense of that interesting daughter of a Pope, and among them that of Gilbert in English, his own is on a peculiar method, and of a more comprehensive scope. Other writers on the subject generally found it necessary to exculpate all the Borgias. They were victims of the times. It was Mr. Mill, I think, who said that the 'spirit of the times' was the last resort of an indolent mind in search of the causes of historical phenomena, and though Gregorovius does not hesitate to lay great stress on that element, he gives more than usual weight to the personal influence of Pope Alexander VI., the father, and Cæsar Borgia, the brother, on the fortunes of Lucrezia herself. He vindicates her at the cost of her kindred. In order to do this, he paints the character of the Pope and Cæsar in colors as black as they have ever been painted; he almost makes Lucrezia an irresponsible being—not bad because of them, but good in spite of them. She was, of course, a mere piece in the game played by the Papal Court, and in consequence of the education of her youth, and her earlier mental experiences, she never had perhaps an opportunity to develop any genuine passions of the heart, but Gregorovius regards her as a woman of kindly nature, and an integrity far higher than the average of the times in which she lived. If he does not quite succeed in making out his case, which indeed the paucity of material renders impossible, he has a right, of course, to say that the charges against the poor woman rest only on tradition and the records of Court gossip. It is worth noting, by the way, that German literature and the German press are giving more and more attention to Italy. The political sympathy between the two countries, the interest felt here now in the historical scandals of the Papacy, and the increased facility afforded for access to hidden or remote documents, furnish, of course, the necessary stimulus to the natural German love of research. If the scholars of other countries are not careful, the Germans will possess themselves of the lion's share of historical treasure in Italy, just as they are doing in Greece and Egypt. The press, too, is well up in current Italian politics; *Spener*, in particular, has some able and intelligent Italian articles, but they would strike the neutral reader more favorably if they were not couched in language that a master commonly uses toward his slave.

The death of Fritz Reuter cannot be said to leave a void in German literature, for he had long been a tradition rather than a fact. His literary productivity was something like that of Dumas père. Like so many other men of genius here, he was revolutionary in his youth, and in 1836 was shut up in a Prussian fortress in spite of the protests of Mecklenburg, which claimed the right to punish him as her subject. He was finally set free, but with an incurable disease which he had contracted in prison. He worked his way slowly into popularity. His first works fell flat on the public, and it was a long time before he could get even a modest price for his romances. Better days finally came. At the height of his popularity publishers from all parts of the country besieged him with offers; and many of his later novels were written to fulfill orders at fabulous prices. It is a curious circumstance that while many educated Germans knew absolutely nothing of his *Platt Deutsch* sketches, they who did like him liked him with a passion resembling idolatry. But I suspect those singular books were much more talked about than read."

A NOVEL BATTLE.

AN EXCITING SCENE IN SAN FRANCISCO—FIGHT BETWEEN A BULL-DOG AND A HORSE.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 1st inst. has the following: "Yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock a fine bay horse attached to a light-wagon was being driven along Kearny street by two men. When near Sutter street a small English bull-dog, weighing eighteen or twenty pounds, made a spring from the sidewalk and tried to catch the horse by the nose. Missing him, the dog fell under the horse's feet, and in an instant caught him by the right fore leg, just above the knee, where he held on with the grip of death. The horse reared and plunged and stamped. The men in the wagon, having all they could do to control the animal in that crowded thoroughfare, dared not attempt to get out to fight the dog off. Finally, with a violent stamp and a sudden dropping to his knees, the horse shook the vicious brute off his leg, but in an instant he was caught again in the chest. Fastening his teeth in the tough, thick hide, the dog hung on like a leech. The poor horse, unable to shake him off, bolted across a low pile of lumber at the corner of Sutter and Kearny streets, where he was caught by a dozen men out of the large crowd which had assembled. Some one at this point raised the cry that the dog was mad. That was enough to keep the crowd back and insure fair play. Not a soul would go near, and the horse was for several minutes left to fight it out alone. Again and again did he shake off the tenacious little animal, kicking and striking at him with all his fierce strength, but in vain. He would not desist. Once in a while a hoof would hit the dog and send him reeling in the dust, but quicker than lightning he would gather himself up and again fasten his viselike fangs in the horse's flesh. 'Get a club here!' shouted some one in the crowd. 'Unfasten that horse's check-rein, and he'll soon fix him with his teeth,' shouted another man. 'Keep away from him; don't touch him; don't you see he's mad!' was again yelled out, and the crowd stood back. Once the dog sprang, and, clasping the horse's left foreleg, just as a young bear would climb a pole, fastened his teeth in and held on. The horse snorted with pain and plunged wildly about; he reared, kicked, fell on his knees, and stamped, but still those sharp, white teeth were buried in his flesh, and the cold, sharp eye gleamed with tenacity and vicious hate. Finally, some one got a long club and beat the dog vigorously over the head. He would not let go. Then another man got a club and came to the horse's relief. A fierce whack fell on the dog's nose, and then the teeth loosened and the fierce little brute fell under the horse's heels. Again he made a spring, but this time something struck him full in the face. It was an iron-bound hoop, and it came with the force of a trip-hammer. Beaten senseless, with the wind knocked completely out of him, and a leg broken, the dog went rolling into a pile of rubbish, where his owner picked him up and carried him away in his arms.

The poor horse was completely unstrung. The sweat poured off him in streams, and he shook and trembled so that he could scarcely stand. His owner got some rum and bathed the animal's legs, which were badly cut and lacerated, and after a few moments he got sufficiently quiet to be driven home. The horse is a valuable one, but unless there is danger of hydrophobia his injuries are not likely to prove serious. The novel spectacle lasted fully ten minutes, and was witnessed by as many as 500 people. The dog is owned by a man in the employ of the Gas Company. He is a regular English bull, and is said to be one of the best fighters on this coast. He is terribly vicious, and is usually kept closely muzzled, but on this occasion he did not have his muzzle on. These dogs are supposed to be valuable, but it is a question whether David Short's tank is not the best place for such a one as this."

RATTAN.

WHERE IT COMES FROM, AND WHAT IT IS USED FOR—SOME STATISTICS OF THE TRADE.

Three smart little fellows, evidently in the full enjoyment of their holidays, are gazing wistfully at a dray loaded down with supple rattans. It is questionable in our minds whether the boys really wanted them, (not in the possessive case of course,) although we are decided advocates of that stinging Biblical maxim, "Spare the rod and spoil the child." "Lots of them, boys!" we said; and we waited for a response. Presently it came as follows from the youngest of the party. The pretty lisp of babyhood was hardly off his lips: "They can't be," he remarked, "for licking fellows with you know, for you couldn't wear out that pile of rattans on all the bad boys in the country," and then he added reflectively, "besides, corporal punishment is played out in the public schools, Ma told me so." "Are you aware, my little friends," we said, "that there is a trick worth knowing? If some cross old schoolmaster should ever want to let you have his rattan over your fingers, all you would have to do would be to—"

"You are going to tell us," interrupted our little friend, "something about pulling a hair out of your eyebrow, and putting it in your hand, and that that will splinter the rattan. There isn't a word of truth in it. It's a yarn," and the young gentleman we think rather gazed at us for a moment with an expression of scorn. "So," we thought, "has the American youth, or at least the New-York boy, thrown off superstition?" But we declare we would have liked the striping better if he had believed it. We know that at his age, being more ingenious and trusting, we put the utmost faith in this charm. The driver of the dray, listening to our conversation, remarked: "When I was a boy the master didn't thrash with them things. Three or four birch twigs did our business. It was a country school, and what was hard about it was that we boys had to cut the twigs for the master. If one broke there was always a lot a-seasoning; but, you see, even whaling boys goes now by fashion."

From the driver we learned the destination of his load, and from the largest receivers and manufacturers of rattan in the country we acquired the following facts in regard to the rattan business: Rattan comes from the Moluccas—principally from Singapore, Pedang, Penang, Samarang, and St. Simon's Bay. Of all the rattan collected in the East, the United States consumes three-quarters of the total product, the imports amounting now to something more than 6,000,000 pounds. There are rattans and rattans, and no less than ten different grades can be found, which vary in price from two cents up to ten cents a pound. The first quality should be of a bright color, of a straw yellow, but, in addition, must be supple, and not sticky, a trade word meaning dull and wanting in elasticity. It requires a great deal of experience to decide what is good rattan or the kinds which will work up best for particular sorts of goods. The very choicest rattan comes from Benjamassing. Both outside and inside have their special uses. The *Calamus Rotang* belongs to that peculiar species of palm which secretes in its cuticle a very considerable amount of silica, while its inside is made up of tough and fibrous filaments. The outside, with the smooth natural varnish, when stripped off by particular machinery, is used for seating chairs. There is a single factory in the United States which turns out daily enough chair cane to cover 20,000 chairs. The inside of the rattan is employed in a variety of ways. It is shaped by machinery either round or flat, and so worked up into innumerable articles. Baskets, brooms, mats, matting, are all made from the inside of the rattan, and an immense quantity of it is worked around demijohns. Both the inside and outside of the rattan are employed in the manufacture of furniture. This branch of industry we have undoubtedly copied with Chinese accuracy from India. Perhaps even with the addition of our numerous mechanical helps we have but very little improved on the models as to appearance or solidity. There is an exquisite comfort, a luxurious ease, about a real rattan *chaise longe*, such as is made at Singapore, that we can hardly equal. Split rattan is made up into some half dozen different sizes, and is then sold by the 1,000 feet. The finest qualities of rattan are also used by whip-makers. This large and constantly-increasing business may be estimated by the fact that one factory in New-England alone employs 1,000 operators, and that the total number of people working in rattan (the schoolmasters excluded) is fully 1,800. The capital used in the manufacture of rattan, we are informed, is about $2,000,000.

TRAGEDY IN WALLACHIA.

A tragic affair occurred recently at Bucharest, Wallachia, arising out of legal proceedings for recovery of a debt. An old man, a Servian resident, owed a sum of money to a usurer, who, failing to obtain payment of his claim, went to law and obtained a writ against his debtor. When, however, he proceeded to eject the old Servian considerable difficulties "cropped up." The old Servian did not like to be ejected, and endeavored in the first instance to induce his creditor to grant him a respite. His request was ably backed up by his wife and children, but it was made in vain, for the creditor was inexorable. Annoyed at the refusal of his supplication, the old Servian somewhat hastily plunged a knife into the heart of the usurer, probably intending no harm, but imagining that usurers have no hearts. If the old Servian had simply contented himself with killing the usurer, perhaps little would have been thought of the matter, but unfortunately, on a bystander officiously attempting to seize him, the old Servian, still further irritated, gave him also a mortal stab. Here the tragedy would probably have ended, but that the dying bystander, instead of forgiving his assailant in his last moments, was unchristian enough before he died to seize a great log of wood and knock the old Servian's brains out. The bystander then expired, and everybody concerned in the affair being dead, nothing remained to be done but to bury their bodies. The fate of the old Servian has excited general sympathy, and much indignation is expressed at the conduct of the usurer which has led to such deplorable results.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, alluding to the arrival on Friday last of the United States steamer Dispatch, at the Navy-yard, says: "At this station the foundations of an iron-plating shop, a construction store-house, and a steam engineering building are being laid. The wing of the building for the Departments of Yards and Docks is nearly completed. The number of men employed is 223. When the labors of the committee were completed at the island, the Dispatch moved up the river, arriving off the navy-yard at 10 o'clock in the morning. Shortly after their arrival, the committee, accompanied by Rear Admiral Rodgers and the ladies, went ashore and proceeded to the Naval Asylum, on Gray's Ferry road, below South street, to examine the premises. This institution is erected for the accommodation of naval pensioners who are without any other means of sustenance. After remaining at the asylum an hour or so, the party returned to the Navy-yard, and made an examination of the work going on there. The iron-clads Lehigh, Nahant, and Wyandotte, which were for some time undergoing repairs at Wilmington and Chester, are now lying at the yard completing their repairs. The tug-boat Glance and the Wyandotte are on the dry-dock, but the Wyandotte will soon be taken off, and replaced by one of the other iron-clads. Work upon the hull of the corvette Quinebaug has been suspended for the present. The transportation of the ordnance stores from the Navy-yard to League Island, commenced last year, has been continued during the present season. About 300 men are now engaged in the different shops of the yard.

THE RIVALRY BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA.

Speaking of the rivalry between Baltimore and Philadelphia the Boston *Traveller* says: "A few days since the *Traveller* noticed the fact that the City of Baltimore was pushing its western connections by the way of Buffalo, and now as a sequence to that she is contemplating a steam-ship line to Brest. The corporation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will contribute largely to the enterprise as it has done to similar enterprises heretofore. The rivalry between the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia is more intense than that between Boston and New-York; but Baltimore has ever proved itself equal to all emergencies. Several years ago the city of Philadelphia, through the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, held Baltimore in check by securing legislative interference against the building of the Connellsville Railroad, but in 1868 the City of Baltimore and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad contributed several millions toward the completion of this road, and succeeded in reversing the acts of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and now Baltimore has two western outlets, which, considering its proximity to the grain-producing regions of the South-west, will give her several advantages over her northern competitors. There is one noticeable feature in the operations of Baltimore that should come home to the consideration of Boston at the present time: She has perfected her railroad connections before attempting to build up her foreign export trade. Boston, with one independent route to the West, can command the commerce of Europe over all her rivals. Without this important adjunct all her other advantages of distance and harbor pass for nothing.

FOREIGN AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA ABROAD.

In a review of the season lately closed at Her Majesty's Opera, in London, the *Athenæum* says: "Certain artists (those who have sung in former seasons as well as in this) have disappointed us in some instances, and of them we will at once mention Mme. Nilsson and Signor Campanini. It is not of their acting that we complain, for both have gained in *finesse* and dramatic power. But to begin with the lady: her new style of singing cannot be accepted in any other light than a loss of the signal charm she once possessed. In portions of *Marguerite*, and of *Lucia* and *Edith*, her former pure, simple, and touching method was shown; but while striving for passionate impulse and dramatic earnestness in *Leonora* ('Trovatore') and in *Valentina*, (the 'Hughenots,') she indulged in such a strain on her voice, that she was no longer singing, but screaming. Her selection of these two characters has been a grievous mistake. The amateurs who have followed the career of this gifted artist, from her début at the Lyrique, in Paris, to the present period, are naturally distressed at finding their faith in her abilities so terribly shaken. Every prima donna of note has had a specialty. It has been given to no single artist, be her powers what they may, to succeed in all tragic operas. Hence it is that we have had queens of song, who have excelled either in what is termed the light soprano parts, or in the strong or heavy soprano characters. A great *Amina* and *Lucia* failed in *Norma*, at a time when her popularity was at its zenith. Mme. Lind's example was a lesson to artists not to let vaulting ambition overleap itself. Mme. Patti was ill-advised when she chose *Valentina*, *Elvira* ('Ernani,') and *Leonora* ('Trovatore;') for, despite her fine acting, there is a limit to physical power. How could Mme. Nilsson for a moment expect that she could achieve a triumph where Mme. Patti had failed? Signor Campanini, in abandoning the *suaviter in modo* for the *fortiter in re*, is quite destroying the charm of his *mezza voce*, with which he so delighted his hearers at his early appearances. In straining his voice so unnaturally and forcibly, he mistakes the characters of both *Faust* and *Raoul*. The other tenors, Signori Nandin and Fancelli, are illustrations of what a sound style will effect with a deficient voice, and what a fine voice can accomplish with a defective method. Sensibility is too often nullified by strength in singing; pathos will always tell beyond power, sensibility is preferable to impetuosity. In Signori Rota and Agnesi, the casts of operas always possessed excellent artists, careful and conscientious. If we classify Mlle. Tietjens and Mme. Trebelli Bettini together, it is because these two exceptionally-gifted singers have been remarkably equal in point of excellence in their various assumptions. The German prima donna has never been in better voice, and has never sung more grandly and imposingly; the French contralto has, if possible, increased her popularity, both as actress and vocalist. Mlle. Marie Roze has also gained ground in public estimation by her singing in the 'Talismano;' but the defects of Mlle. Valleria have been more manifest this season than ever. Although the displays of histrionic and vocal talent during the past season have been marked by a fair amount of merit, it is, after all, in the *ensembles* of operas that the execution at Drury Lane has been most remarkable, and in this essential element it has defied competition. Band and chorus have been at their very best, and the scores of the different composers have been interpreted with care and reverence. In no work have we detected signs of haste in the mounting—the most inferior compositions have been performed with respect; and for exactitude and coloring the Beethoven, Mozart, Meyerbeer, Rossini, and Gounod operas can be more especially mentioned. Generally the advantages of the observance of strict discipline, of proper preparation, of intelligent and poetic interpretations, have been evidenced in a remarkable manner this season, and they have compensated at times for defective casts in some of the operas for the weaknesses and, more often, the excesses, of the principal singers. Everything that a conductor can accomplish to aid vocalists by skillful accompaniment, Sir Michael Costa has achieved, and the leading artists owe him a debt of gratitude for getting them so often out of straits and difficulties."

....The long-expected opera of M. Membrée, "L'Esclave," has at length been given at Paris. It was brought out on the 15th of July, but in the first few renderings had received only a moderate share of success. The *Athenæum* says: "While it is generally admitted that the 'Esclave' has merits, and that it is the production of a good musician, it is pronounced to be weak on the whole. The libretto is not deficient in interest, treating, as it does, of one of those tragedies, too many, unhappily, which arose from the state of serfdom in Russia when the master was a tyrant. The scene is on the frontiers of the Caucasus; and Russian and Circassian costumes, and characteristic national dances, are supplied in the *divertissement*, in which Mlle. Beaugrand, the *danseuse*, carried off the honors. The singers were Mlle. Mauduit, Mme. Geismar, M. Sylva, tenor, M. Gailhard, and M. Lassalle, basses. As the soprano and tenor, who are the two slaves of the villain of the piece, both die in the *finale*, and there is a father who cites Abraham as an excuse to kill his child, and we are also treated to an insurrection of the serfs, it may be concluded that a composer of genius might have written music of a high order for such situations; but, despite the attraction of detached numbers, M. Membrée has failed to attain to such continuity of interest as would secure the sympathies of his hearers. It is stated that, owing to the religious scruples of the Russian embassy in Paris, the most striking situation of the libretto was omitted, namely, a scene in a Russian church, in which Paulus, who, as 'Pope,' (of the Greek Church,) is forced to bless the union of his daughter with the slave, (the Circassian Prince, Kaledji,) but curses her as a father, was omitted."

....No sooner is the London opera season over than there is talk of the Festivals (Gloucester, Liverpool, and Leeds) and of the autumnal operatic and concert tours. Mr. Mapleson, after the Gloucester and Leeds Festivals, at which Mlle. Tietjens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Bentham, Signor Agnesi, and other artists of his troupe are engaged, will give Italian operas, as usual, in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Besides the singers mentioned above, he has engaged Mlle. Singelli, Mme. Sinico-Campobello, Mlle. Marie Roze, Mme. De Merio Lablache, Mlle. Macvitz, Mlle. Bauermeister, Signori Campanini, Brignoli, Naudin, Campobello, and Perkins. Mme. Adelina Patti will sing at the Liverpool Festival, and at some provincial concerts, before her return to Russia, for her engagements at Moscow and St. Petersburg....Mme. Nilsson, before her departure to fulfill her Russian engagement, from the 20th of October to Dec. 20, will sing at two concerts for the Norwich Jenny Lind Infirmary....The Paris *Ménestrel* announces that after the Swedish songstress has completed her engagement at the new Grand Opera-house in Paris, next January, she will sing in Vienna, in German, the parts of *Ophelia* in "Hamlet," and *Marguerite* in "Faust," from the 11th of February to the 15th of March....A new biography of Schubert, by Herr. Reissman, has been published in Berlin, as a complement to the work by Herr Kreissle. Like its predecessor, it is, it is said, an attempt to create an idealistic portrait of the great song-writer, in place of the realistic one which old Viennese professors and amateurs supply....The death, in Berlin, of Herr Franz Bendel, a pianist and composer of great ability, at the age of forty-one years, is announced....Mme. Pauline Lucca has passed through Paris on her way to Interlaken, Switzerland....The French Minister of Public Instruction has officially subscribed for twenty copies of a new French edition of the "Messiah."....Sig. Pollini has been nominated Director of the Imperial Opera at St. Petersburg, the post which Mr. Gye recently refused....Mme. Otto-Alvsleben has left London and returned to Dresden. She is expected to revisit England in October, and is engaged for the Leeds Festival....The cornet-player Levy has arranged to postpone his London engagement, and will remain at the Besselièvre concerts during the whole of July....Wagner's "Tristran and Isolde" has been given with great success at Weimar. The spectators are said to have come not only from all parts of Germany, but from abroad....Sig. Brignoli, the tenor, who recently had so much success in Paris, and who is a great favorite in America, has been engaged by Mr. Mapleson for the Autumn campaign of his company....The attempt to cast a great bell for the Cathedral of Cologne has again failed, and the musical commission appointed to decide upon the merits of the last casting have found it necessary to condemn it....Mr. William Henry Monk, organist and director of the choir in King's College, London, has been elected to the Professorship of Vocal Music in the same college, vacant by the resignation of Mr. John Hullah....The *Musical Standard* states that Verdi is desirous of having his Manzoni Requiem performed in England, and has been in London with that object in view. It is reported that his requiem will be produced by Mr. Gye at the close of the season....The competition for the Grand Prix de Rome in music has just taken place. The candidates, six in number, had set to music a cantata, entitled "Acis et Galathée." M. Marmontel, who obtained honorable mention last year, has been declared the victor....The last nights of the season are announced at the Haymarket, Olympic, Strand, Prince of Wales', Opéra Comique, and Court Theatres. These houses, with those already closed, or sure shortly to be so, constitute more than three-fourths of the West End theatres. The Gaiety and Globe, which are under the same management, and the Vaudeville will probably be alone left open for the residents in London during the late Summer....The Strand Theatre will reopen with a comedy by Mr. H. J. Byron, entitled "Old Sailors." This indefatigable dramatist is also engaged upon a comedy for the reopening of the Criterion, a drama for Mr. Emmett, the American actor, and a comic opera for the Alhambra....An "unedited comedy" of MM. Albert Caise and Félix Jahyer, produced with the title of "Un Homme de Ménage," serves as a prelude to "La Fille de Madame Angot," at the Théâtre des Batignolles....A morning performance for the benefit of the members of the French company recently acting at the Princess' was given at the Opéra Comique on Wednesday. The entertainment consisted of scenes from French and English plays recently given in London....The Charing Cross Theatre will reopen in September, with a comedy by Mr. Burnand, in which Mr. J. S. Clarke will appear, and a burlesque by the Lydia Thompson troupe."....The death at Florence of Maddalena Pomatelli, once an actress of reputation, but better known as the mother of Mme. Ristori, is announced. For many years past she had been a confirmed invalid....Signor Salvini, [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 9, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE CHURCHES AND PASTORS OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In THE TIMES *of Monday, May 18, appeared the first of a series of articles on the Churches of the Metropolis and vicinity, with authentic biographical sketches of their Pastors. The articles in question comprise a complete and trustworthy history of the several congregations, full lists of the society's officers, besides other matters of general interest, a biographical sketch of the Pastor, and a verbatim report of the sermon on the previous Sabbath. The articles thus far printed comprise:*

1. MAY 18.—*St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Cyrus D. Foss.*
2. MAY 25.—*Trinity Church, Rev. Morgan Dix.*
3. JUNE 1.—*Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Hall.*
4. JUNE 8.—*Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D.*
5. JUNE 15.—*Church of the Divine Paternity. Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.*
6. JUNE 22.—*The Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Rev. Dr. Ormiston.*
7. JUNE 29.—*The Broadway Tabernacle, Rev. Dr. Taylor.*
8. JULY 6.—*The Seventh Street M. E. Church, Rev. William P. Corbit.*
9. JULY 13.—*All Saints' Church, Rev. W. L. Dunnell.*
10. JULY 20.—*The Pilgrim Baptist Church, Rev. J. Spencer Kennard.*
11. JULY 27.—*Old St. Paul's Church, Rev. James Mulchahey.*
12. AUG. 3.—*The Church of the Strangers, Rev. Dr. Deems.*

The thirteenth article of the series will be printed to-morrow, and will consist of a history of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, with a sketch of the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Matthews.

THE TIMES *of Sunday next will contain an original and interesting story by J. W. De Forest, entitled "Old John Raddle." A story written expressly for* THE TIMES, *by the author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," and another, by the author of "Young Mr. Nightingale," will follow in a few weeks.*

We notice that the press of the State of Republican sentiments is taking a lively interest in the approaching campaign. It is with great unanimity urging Republicans to send their very best men to the nominating convention at Utica. We hope this advice will be pressed by the Republican journals with persistence. Nothing can contribute more to the victory which our party deserves this Fall, and which it can win if it goes about it in the right way, than to make up the convention of strong men. They will be judicious in their action, and they will have an opportunity, by full comparison of views and by consultation, to arrange for an energetic prosecution of the campaign. There is no reason why the party should not present a ticket in this State that will give us a sweeping majority. The record of the past two years is an excellent one, and in sharp contrast with that which was presented by the Democrats when in power.

Meanwhile, we also notice that the Democrats are in their usual predicament concerning a candidate. Their pet plan seems to be to take the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals as a nominee for Governor. But Judge CHURCH does not take kindly to this proposition. Not that he is troubled with any scruples concerning the propriety of the highest judicial officer of the State entertaining political aspirations. Far from it. Such a notion of the judicial character is what Mr. Bird-o'-fredum SAWIN would call "an exploded idee." The Chief Justice is said by his friends to be reluctant, on the one hand, to face the chances of a defeat, and, on the other, to leave to Gov. DIX an opportunity to fill his place should he abandon it. A defeat for the Governorship would seriously injure his chances for a Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and that, we are informed, therefore, is not unlikely to be driven to the choice of Mr. TILDEN, who is said, oddly enough, to be relied on to draw the Granger vote. We hope, in that case, the *World* will not feel called on to renew its slur about Mr. TILDEN's railroad speculations and connections.

Pittsburg is just now suffering from a crowd of the cowardly and brutal ruffians from this City who take an interest in prize-fighting. We suppose every one will concede that they are brutal, and the history of the ring for the last ten years shows that it is kept up by men who are as devoid of manly courage and respect for fair play as they are of humanity. A fight is arranged between two men, to take place Tuesday morning. Steamers have been engaged. The men have arrived, and hundreds of their friends. The reporters are daily recording their movements and intentions. It remains to be seen whether the proposed violation of law will be allowed. It certainly need not be, if there is any sincere desire to prevent it. It is a pity, by the way, that the "sports" could not have been quartered in Butcher's Run two weeks ago to-night.

The Brooklyn scandal has been a windfall to one class of journalists. Those gentlemen who are always in want of a respectable pretext for indulgence in fine but foul language, and for an opportunity to parade a certain natural nastiness of mind under a decent cloak, have reveled in it. We need hardly say that in this sort of thing the *World* has always been ahead, though the prurient sentimentalist who discusses the "moral" of the scandal under the eye of the Professor is doing his best to keep up. The latter explained, yesterday morning, the origin of whatever misconduct there is on the part of the American husband. It begins in this way: "The American, nervous, full of eager tastes and fancies, is no sensualist, but he very seldom finds in his wife or male associates sympathizing companions in each and all of these parts of his nature. The very manysidedness of his character make it the more unlikely he should do so, and the broader the culture the wider become these demands." He takes to "friendship." After a while "the feeling becomes personal, or gives signs of feverish heats of sentiment, waxing and waning," and then, the writer thinks, it is time to cry "Halt." We should say a writer with any notion of what may be properly talked about in a newspaper would have cried "halt" before touching this phase of the subject. The *World's* allusions to the case are worse—so much worse that they cannot be quoted in a decent paper.

On Friday we were informed from Memphis that a war of races had broken out in Tennessee. The negroes were reported arming in large numbers at Somerville, in that State, and 300 men were called for by telegraph. When they arrived, they found everything quiet, and returned. What fighting had taken place had been between whites, three of whom were killed in a miscellaneous row. "Efforts had been made by some parties to organize the negroes into armed bodies, but so far as known, at present, without success." Our readers will perceive that these stories are very much like those that are sent out from the border about Indian "depredations and atrocities." They may not be intentionally one-sided, but they reflect the sentiment of the community from which they are sent. Hence it will always be safe to receive them with considerable caution.

PRISON REFORM IN NEW-YORK.

The twenty-ninth annual report of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association of New-York is a document which should be read by every citizen of the Commonwealth. It is not only intensely interesting because it shows the important advances which we, in common with other intelligent nations, desire to make with regard to the treatment of our criminal classes, but it exposes evils in the conduct of our State prisons and penitentiaries which should be speedily remedied. It is a document which cannot fail to enlist the hearty sympathies of every humane person in behalf of those who are confined because they have committed crimes, and it will undoubtedly aid in molding opinion which will, in due time, demand a broader and more generous legislation than is at present applied to those who have sinned against society.

The association has of late been unusually active. During 1873 its visitors succeeded in reaching with words of counsel and cheer a larger number of prisoners than in any previous year. The three State prisons, the six penitentiaries, the county jails, and houses of detention of all classes, have been freely visited, and the inmates have been under the almost constant observation of men willing and able to aid them to genuine reform. The work of placing discharged prisoners in suitable employment, and of caring for the interests of youth and friendless persons in the detention prisons of New-York and Brooklyn, has been eminently successful. Of the 1,257 discharged convicts aided by the association in 1873, the report shows that 412 were supplied with clothing suitable for the occupations in which they were about to engage, 397 were cared for until they could find permanent employment; many were furnished with tools that they might go to work at honest trades, and a number were forwarded to their friends on condition that these friends should maintain them until they should find work. The association also provided employment for 893 of these discharged prisoners, in places remote from evil influences of old associates, and where employers were likely to aid the ex-convicts in their efforts for reform. More than four thousand inmates of houses of detention were visited and advised, the association freely giving its friendly offices wherever the families of those convicts were in distress, or the prisoners themselves were in a suffering condition. In addition to this, the association provided for full and impartial investigation in the cases of those persons who appeared to be the objects of malicious prosecutions; and many who were utterly unable to provide for their own defense were supplied with legal advice. The whole number of cases in which relief of some kind has been extended to persons arrested and imprisoned for crime, or because charged with it, is 6,959. It is fair to presume that hundreds, perhaps thousands, of [illegible] have been saved from future disgrace and imprisonment by the earnest and timely efforts of the admirably organized Board of Visitors of the Association.

The three hundred Christian men and women engaged throughout the State in this good work certainly have ample ground for encouragement. The officials of the various prisons have accorded them unobstructed intercourse with the inmates. Convicts who have been aided to remove themselves from the scene of their disgrace to new lands, where they have found worthy labor and happy homes, have sent the visitors testimonials of heartfelt gratitude. There have been very few instances of return to prison life among those who have received aid from the association. But the Executive Committee announces that the complete success of its plan depends in great measure upon the co-operation of local committees in every county and city. More workers are needed. Earnest minds should be at once set to analyze our whole prison system, and to give special attention to the evidences of that system's financial failure. The prison authorities seem willing and anxious to amend all evils that can be amended under existing laws, and they should be aided by private citizens who have time and money to spare. The study of the character and necessities of each convict within the walls of a jail in the limits of this State is a work that can be accomplished only by the systematic efforts of many hundreds of devoted and competent persons. The State Board of Prison Inspectors has, during the present year, expressed its desire to make all improvements which the most enlightened minds can suggest. New legislation has been foreshadowed. It is plain that the corrupt and pernicious system which has, in the words of the Association's report, "invited each dominant political party in succession to take possession of the industries and purveying of the prisons as the spoils of partisan triumph," must be done away with forever. The ablest student of social science in the State can find nothing of more importance to the general weal than the perfecting of a prison management which shall be permanent, and beyond the reach of the fraudulent claims and contemptible tricks of dishonest contractors.

The evils existing in the prisons in the State are manifold, but none are more glaring than those noticeable in Sing Sing. That institution, which contains twelve hundred available cells, has contained at various times during the past year fifteen hundred prisoners. This overcrowding is productive of most fatal results to character; the commingling of all ages, classes, and kinds of criminals there justifies the remark of the State Prison Association's Executive Committee that "Sing Sing is a vast school of crime." The bad effects of a contract system of convict labor have also received ample illustration in this prison. The progress which had been made at Auburn has been in large degree nullified by the introduction of "contracts." The main ills now so noticeable in the six penitentiaries can only be removed by reorganization of the system under which they are conducted. There is very little reformatory discipline in force in any of them, and there is nothing like discrimination practiced in the instruction and classification of the prisoners. The association's visitors to the "county jails" describe them as, with few exceptions, "occupied by a commingled assemblage of petty convicts of misdemeanor, reveling drunkards recovering sobriety, children, and vagrants, and all grades of accused persons detained for further examination or trial." There is certainly an ample field among those imprisoned in these numerous prisons and houses of correction for missionary zeal and self-sacrifice; the Prison Association calls for more workers at once.

HOW TO BECOME A SUCCESSFUL DOCTOR.

There are many varieties of the touting doctor, and at some time or other most of us have come into contact with at least one specimen of the species. There are doctors who advertise openly in the newspapers, or even on the sides of dead walls in the largest of posters. This course, however, is not to be recommended to any young beginner who wishes to push himself into a lucrative practice. For the benefit of medical men just setting out in life, and anxious to get on quickly, we propose to offer a few hints on the subject, which will certainly be found of great benefit if they are strictly followed.

In the first place, it is well to get up a "specialty" of some kind, and identify your name with it. Either appropriate an old complaint, and give it a new name, or invent a complaint of your own—a thing easily done. You may not know anything whatever about the disease which you profess to treat, but ask yourself how many doctors there are who would get on in the world if they confined their practice to maladies which they thoroughly understood? That view of the subject will soon reconcile you to your own ignorance. It is possible that you may have bought your diploma for a small sum at some obscure college, and that no one may know you in the city where you have settled down. No matter. It is the part of a brave man to overcome obstacles of that kind. Give it out that you are in correspondence with all the leading surgeons of Europe, and try, by some means or other, to get a letter from one or two of them, in order to back up your assertions. It will not be difficult to do that, because the gift of an American medical work or pamphlet will generally be civilly acknowledged. When you have thus obtained one or two autographs, it will be your own fault if you do not make good use of them as lures to the credulous simpletons who are the natural spoil of "smart" men such as yourself.

It will greatly assist you, at this interesting stage of your career, if you can contrive to publish a pamphlet or magazine of your own—something which will give you repeated opportunities of advertising your own proficiency in the "specialty" which you have appropriated. Do not be deterred by the fear of not making the enterprise self-supporting. You can borrow largely from foreign magazines, and obtain as many contributions as you want from other doctors who wish to gain a little publicity, but who are not gifted with your genius and spirit. Take these contributions, and be sure that you always twist them about to suit your own opinions and plans. As for the printer's bill, there is an easy method of dealing with that. Don't pay it.

By this time you will be well on the track of success in life. You have, doubtless, secured some sort of room or basement, and put up your name outside it. But to get and keep patients is a task which at first requires the exercise of some tact. If a man comes to you for an opinion, take care that you never let go your hold of him. Remember that nine men out of ten will submit to almost any extortion or imposition rather than face an unpleasant "scene," or incur exposure, or the risk of law-suits. And, therefore, it is a capital plan to let your "specialty" relate to complaints which people as a rule do not like their friends to know that they are troubled with. If your patient seems likely to drop off from you, give him a broad hint that you will "show him up." Or you can say that he has asked you to do something in your practice which no honorable medical man should consent to; bring in the name of some female member of his family if you can, and threaten to "show *her* up" also. This is a plan that scarcely ever fails, especially if you take care not to give sufficient grounds for an action of slander or libel. Play your cards well in this way, and there really is no fixing the limit to the money which you may make by it.

The next thing for you to do is to join a club. It may take you some time to accomplish this, but in the end you will be amply repaid for all your trouble. If you happen to have been consulted by any man who belongs to a club, your course is very simple. Go to him and badger him until he puts your name up. Perhaps he will make an excuse. But such rebuffs ought to have no more effect upon you than water on a duck's back. Stick to your man until he has done what you want him to do. The fact that your name is unknown will facilitate your election when once you have been proposed. Take care that your friend mentions privately that you are that "exceedingly promising man, Dr. ——, editor of the ——, and famous for his knowledge of that troublesome disease, the ——." We leave the blanks for you to fill up yourself—be sure that it is done neatly.

You are now inside the club, and may begin to wipe off the sweat from your brow, and to feel that the hardest part of the road is passed. *"Le plus fort est fait,"* as the French say—and, by the bye, always make a liberal use of foreign quotations throughout your career. Any old dictionary will supply you with a handy collection of such treasures, and with a little trouble you may be able to trot out a few scraps of Latin, or even to talk with a wise air about Hebrew, just as if you really knew something about those languages. Of course, you will take care never to go far enough to give anybody the chance of finding you out. Make as many acquaintances as you can in your club. Study every man's taste, and manage to tickle it. If one man likes a scandalous story, tell it about some real or imaginary patient. Do not be particular to a shade on such occasions. A lie will generally go as far as the truth in this world—often much further. Should you see a fellow-member "under the weather," as it is called, or ailing in any way o arrange it as that you shall both leave the club together. Then stroll along by his side, (don't be shaken off,) say you are going his way, and lead him on gently to talk about his complaints. Most men are ready enough to do that, and before you have walked a couple of blocks you will find that you have got your knife well into your clam. See him home, and as you bid him good night say coolly, "Well, I will call and see how you are getting on to-morrow." He will not like to refuse; and next morning you will go very early and install yourself as your brother member's regular medical attendant. Take it for granted that he has asked for your services. Be prepared to bully and bluster if necessary—that kind of thing often prevails where nothing else will. If there is a sick person in the house, no one will like to have a fuss. Use your opportunity, and do not permit anybody to approach your patient's sickbed without your leave. Of course, some people may think this system a rather violent one, but you, who want to "get on," must not pay attention to the whims and crotchets of sentimentalists. When once you have got your foot into a house, never leave it until you have made the inhabitants thereof contribute something towards your maintenance and support. We cannot overrate the value of this rule.

Thus far we will suppose that all has gone well with you. Your hundred dollar diploma has been just as useful as if it had been gained in what old fogies call the "legitimate" way, from one of our best colleges. There now remains to be taken a step which is doubtless the most delicate and difficult of your career—marriage. Be very careful you don't make the least mistake about that. Ask closely about the fortune of your female friends, and pick out the one who has most money. But remember that money alone is not sufficient—you must have "influence," political or personal, with your wife. A man of your gifts is entitled to expect and insist upon that condition. And if you have a little patience, and watch well your opportunities, you are sure to accomplish this design, as you have done others which preceded it.

After that, you may fairly consider that you have practically transferred the responsibility for your support in life to others. It is now the duty of your wife's relations to take care of you, and you must see that they do it. If your father-in-law has political influence, make him exert it in your favor. He may deny you at first, but in a matter of this kind you must never take "No" for an answer. Go at him again and again—he will yield to your importunities, and all the more readily because the concession will take nothing out of his own pockets. There was a picture in a recent number of *Punch* which sufficiently indicates your course. Papa says to the young man, "and pray, Sir, what do you intend to settle on my daughter? And how do you mean to live?" To which the suitor replies, "I intend, Sir, to settle *myself* on your daughter, and to live on *you*." There you have the whole system in a nut-shell—only you need not imitate the frankness of the man in the picture. Adopt the system quietly, and stick to your father-in-law. He will get you one good thing after another, and you will find yourself rising over the heads of men much your seniors, and infinitely your superiors in learning. But what of that? To you, learning is all humbug—what you have to rely upon is the immeasurable power of impudence—"cheek," as people commonly call it. That is, and must always be, your main dependence in life. It is your trump-card, and you must play it on all occasions, and without the least regard to fairness, or what squeamish men foolishly call "honor." In the course of your experiences you may meet with some few disagreeable accidents; you may be detested by your own profession, and even occasionally enjoy the pastime of being cowhided. Do not attach any importance to these trivial inconveniences. Your object is to force yourself into good practice and to accumulate money. By following the brief hints we have given you, you will succeed; and if you are called a quack and an impostor, and have no friends to call your own, and be entirely destitute of good character, why should you care? You will have money, and that is all you started out to get. Leave honor to those who understand what it means—you are not likely to bother your head about such old-fashioned rubbish.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

In a previous article we traced the condition of the Anglican Church during the early part of the century, and the means taken, with the co-operation of the State, for expanding its operations and increasing its usefulness. We have now to see how it has availed itself of the opportunities thus afforded, and how the laity have responded to the efforts of the clergy. It is not pretended that the statement we shall be able to make is in all details complete, but we think we shall be able fully to substantiate the assertion that the Church is growing in influence and expanding the field of its operations to a very remarkable degree, and that for all its success it is indebted very largely to the zeal and liberality of its lay members.

The number of new churches built during this century in England up to the end of 1872, was 4,129—the restorations and enlargements being still more numerous. Nearly half of these new churches received aid from the Church Building Society, but the majority were constructed on voluntary contributions. Their total cost was not less than £18,000,000, but in proof of the progressive nature of the Church it must be remarked that while in the first twenty years of the century only ninety-six of these new structures were erected, no less than 1,150, or more than a fourth of the whole number, were built in the ten years ending with 1872. This does not include mission churches. Then, according to a Parliamentary return made in 1831, there were in that year 10,000 parishes; now there are 13,200—or four, where forty years ago there were only three. And it must be remembered every one in this increase involves voluntary outlay for church, schools, parsonage house, and other items of expenditure. Whereas, too, the number of parsonages forty years ago, was only 5,900, it is now 11,000, so that independently of the rebuilding of old edifices, there is a clear addition of 5,100 new houses. We have before stated the sources from which money comes to effect this Church extension. The whole value of private contributions to the cause generally cannot be ascertained, but it appears that the contributions flowing in voluntarily to the treasury of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for this special purpose of building, average not less than £120,000 annually, and they are gradually increasing. In the Diocese of Peterborough alone, £543,172 has been collected during the last ten years.

This great increase in the number of churches would have been useless without a corresponding increase in the clergy. But in regard to this there has been no difficulty. In 1801 there were, probably, a few more than ten thousand clergy. But we know that in 1841 the number was 14,613. Thirty years afterward it had increased to 20,694, and of these 13,043 were incumbents and 6,000 curates, leaving only 1,651 unattached. The old endowments do not suffice for the payment of this large addition to the clergy, but lay assistance has been found sufficient to meet the expense. From this source about £375,000 is collected annually. The Additional Curates' Society also raised, last year, £55,280, and the Pastoral Aid Society £58,955, including an increase of £8,240 in legacies and a donation of £4,000. Some of the churches which have been built by private subscriptions are maintained exclusively through the revival of the offertory, all the sittings being in every case free. The most common rule there is to devote one-third of the offertory money to the church, one-third to the incumbent, and the remaining third to the poor. In twelve churches in large towns the offertory, in 1873, was more than £40,000. In one church situated in one of the poorest neighborhoods of London the amount received last year was £522. In a church among the working men, at Bradford, it stood at £776, thus showing the marked success of the system, combined with free seats.

Nor must we pass over, in this consideration, the work that has been done during the last twenty years, and, in some instances, is still in progress, toward the restoration of cathedral churches, almost all of which, again, is due to lay help. Worcester Cathedral has been restored at a cost of £100,000. Thirty thousand pounds have been expended upon Llandaff; £50,000 at Salisbury; £55,000 at Bristol; £50,000 at Chichester; £60,000 at Chester; £30,000 at Rochester; £25,000 at St. David's; £70,000 at Ely, and £40,000 at Hereford. A new cathedral is also to be built immediately at Manchester, for which any requisite amount has already been promised.

Education under Church influence has progressed no less rapidly. There are 14,000 schools in connection with the National Society, besides 26 training colleges for teachers, erected at a cost of from £20,000 to £60,000 and £70,000 each. In 1872 the amount subscribed to build Church of England schools was £367,227, as contrasted with £22,000 from Dissenting sources; and the amount subscribed by Churchmen for the maintenance of the schools was £389,769, as against £84,771 supplied by Dissenters for theirs. During thirty-two years ending with 1872 the Church subscriptions for building schools amounted to £3,585,164. The recent Public Education act has increased the demand made upon the Church by its own schools—first, by the necessity for organizing a system of inspection and examination of all parish schools and Church training colleges as regards religious teaching; and next, by increasing the cost of teaching. The demands thus created have been liberally responded to, and more than the necessary funds to meet them has been provided. The income of the National Society alone has increased about seventy per cent. within the last two years from voluntary contributions. As an illustration, however, of what may be accomplished by the well-directed efforts of an individual, we must refer to Canon WOODARD's system of "schools for extending to the lower middle class the advantages" of, what is known in England by, "public school education." This is still in process of development, but the Lancing school near Brighton has cost £80,000, of which £10,000 were expended on the great Hall. St. John's School, at Hurstpierpoint, has cost as much. Upon Ardingly, where a thousand boys can be received, £50,000 have been spent, and at Denstone, where there are allied schools for boys and girls, the outlay has already reached £300,000. Endowments for all these are also rapidly accumulating.

Notable as all these facts must appear as evidence of the vigorous vitality of the Church of England in England, it would not be right to close our remarks without observing that it is equally energetic throughout the empire. A few words will suffice to demonstrate this. In 1830 the Colonial Bishoprics' Council was established, and it has now a fund of £260,842 invested in endowments. There were at the time that this fund was started ten colonial Bishoprics, five wholly, others partially, dependent on State funds. Now there are sixty, seven of which have been added within the last few months. Between 1840 and 1864 the increase was at the rate of one a year, but the last ten years have done as much as the whole twenty-five years preceding. Twenty years ago the income of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was £43,675; last year it was £75,067. This society alone maintains 484 clergy, of whom 45 are native Indians and 822 catechists and lay teachers, mostly natives. The income of the Church Missionary Society was £196,525, which was an increase of £36,525 upon the previous year. In India the Church maintains 381 native clergy, and in almost all the colonial dioceses theological colleges are established, the majority of which have come into existence within the last thirty years.

It appears, therefore, incontrovertible that throughout the empire the English Church is working with a vigor and earnestness that must insure for it a very powerful influence among the nations, while in England its history during the last quarter of a century exhibits a degree of progress for which there is no parallel in the record of any other division of the Christian world. When we hear so much of the relative as well as actual advancement of Roman Catholicism on the one hand, and when we are told on the other that in the Protestant centre of Europe the English Church is fast losing ground, the facts we have enumerated are at once important and gratifying. They contradict both assertions, and give the best assurance that can possibly be had for the stability and growing power of the Church of the Reformation.

A PRODIGAL SON.

The most renowned historic family in that south-western peninsula of England with which so many of us have become familiar through the pages of *Westward Ho*, and other works of the reverend novelist who is now making himself as familiar with Colorado as he is with Devonshire, is that of COURTENAY. In the sixteenth century the Earls of Devonshire figured prominently in the page of history, and the Earl of ELIZABETH's time was almost as great a notability at her court as RALEIGH or ESSEX.

But, like so many other celebrities of those days, he fell into disgrace, his honors were attainted, and although the vast estates were inherited by his representative, the title for a long period disappeared from the pages of the peerage. At length Sir WILLIAM COURTENAY, of Powderham Castle, Devonshire, was created a Viscount, and his successor made good his right to the Earldom to the satisfaction of the House of Peers. But it was an evil day for the fortunes of the family when the last Viscount came into the world. No man was ever better designed to ruin a family. Ordinary modes of getting through a princely income did not satisfy this prodigal, who racked his brains to devise fresh channels of expense. One of these was the erection of a theatre in his grounds at Powderham, whither he brought from London the most renowned singers and dancers of the time, and having regard to the fact that his seat was then a four-days' journey from the capital, the expense involved in this pastime may be conjectured. The result of these and other extravagances was to burden the immense estates in Devonshire and Ireland with incumbrances to the amount of hundreds of thousands of pounds, and the father of the present peer succeeded to an inheritance which nothing short of the most consummate prudence could have extricated from the difficulties which beset it. This quality he—although in many respects a very able man, who will go down to history as the chief of the celebrated Irish commission known, from this fact, as the Devon Commission, from whose report arose the Irish Encumbered Estates Court—did not possess, and it devolved on his son to accomplish, by extraordinary sacrifices and business capacity, what the father failed to do. The property was at length vested in trustees, and the present peer, eschewing the ordinary life of his order, became one of the most laborious civil servants of the Crown, and lived like a careful Government clerk until, at his father's death, sufficient had been saved to enable him to sustain the position of a peer.

But all this time he was rearing a son destined to set at naught all the self-denial and toil of his parents. It soon became evident that Lord COURTENAY was a gambler and a spendthrift. Again and again was his father called upon to find thousands of pounds to set him right with creditors. The only result seemed to be the creation of fresh liabilities to a much larger amount. At length, about the time that the late Marquis of HASTINGS and others collapsed, Lord COURTENAY's affairs became in such condition that an avowal of bankruptcy could no longer be delayed, and four years ago he came before the court, when the magnitude of his liabilities excited absolute amazement. In a career extending over ten years this spirited youth, whose parents, to give him a free inheritance, had absolutely denied themselves ordinary comforts, had accumulated debts to the amount of $3,500,000! And when the case came finally before the court last month it was stated that of this total, £256,000 was "unsecured," and the "noble" bankrupt offered his creditors a lump sum of £5,000, which they had agreed to accept as the best terms which could be arrived at. This must be almost as satisfactory a schedule to those concerned as one which was filed at Melbourne ten years ago, representing "liabilities, £17,000; assets, £3, and wearing apparel." It has been the fashion with many writers of late to decry the custom of entail, and yet, so long as an hereditary peerage exists, it seems almost the only mode of securing to hereditary legislators an adequate maintenance. Assuming that in the present instance no portion of these Courtenay estates had been entailed, and much was not, and that Lord DEVON, who has no other son, and Lord COURTENAY, who is childless, were to die to-day, the next heir would succeed to the third Earldom of the English peerage without a penny. As regards creditors, there is no difficulty in ascertaining the financial prospects of a young nobleman, and if they choose to lend him thousands, it is their lookout. Entails are thus oftentimes a great check upon extravagance. It is to be borne in mind in considering this subject that for the last fifty years entail in England has been limited to living persons, and to a period of twenty-one years after the death of the last survivor of them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in your paper of Tuesday, Aug. 4, an article signed by "W. G. F.," calling upon Mr John B. Morford, the Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, to "rise and explain." "W. G. F." stated in his communication that on Saturday last he expected his family to leave Greenport on the 2:15 o'clock train, and they were to arrive at Hunter's Point at 6:30 P. M., and at James slip at 6:55 P. M. The train was late that day for the first time in many months, and arrived too late for the James slip boat. Now, Mr. Morford has no control over the boats, they are owned by a different corporation, and their last trip from Hunter's Point is 6:30 P. M. I take notice of this because "W. G. F." reflects on Mr. Morford's ability as a railroad officer. I have known Mr. Morford as a railroad man for twenty years, and he is considered one of the best railroad men in this country. Mr. Morford, as Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, has no power or control over the ferry-boats, which is unfortunate for the Long Island Railroad Company. If passengers on the different railroads should write you long letters every time a train happened to be late, your columns would be filled with such matter, if you published them all.

*O. H. S.

WAS IT PARIS GREEN?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Killed by Paris Green" is the heading of an article in your issue of this morning.

Knowing something of the poisoning case in Thirty-second street, I should like to make a suggestion or two which it seems to me are pertinent to the matter. Were the three persons who died poisoned by Paris green? The verdict of the Coroner's Jury rendered yesterday says that they were. Now, if this is so, how then does it happen that of the three physicians called to attend the victims in this case not one attributed the poisoning to Paris green? The symptoms were very marked and alike in each, and poisoning by this agent is of such frequent occurrence that if the poisoning is really due to Paris green, it argues very little for the skill of the attending physicians that they utterly failed to detect it. Furthermore, how does it happen that the girl Sabine, who it is known partook more freely than the others of everything but the chow-chow—which the analyst pronounces not poisonous—is to-day alive and well, while her companions at that fatal repast are in their graves?

C

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1874.

THE "PEST HOLES."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The intensely disgusted Teuton, who lives in Harlem, but goes "ones a week to the Wolf Schlucht, which is in One Hundred and Nine Street, to get a cool glass of Lager," and in so doing is "bount to pass over One Hundred and Tene Street and get a dose from them 2 pest holes," has the hearty sympathy of all people resident in Bloomingdale. They suffer from the nuisance perpetually—he only "on a week." His "Lager" ought to be excellent in quality, and strong enough to fortify him against the malaria emanating from the refuse of Lion Park Brewery, where said "Lager" is presumably manufactured. The lees of the fermenting vats and other excretions of that establishment run in a ceaseless stream to the low grounds at the corner of Eighth avenue and One Hundred and Tenth street, and settling there, seethe and fester in the sun, emitting both night and day a most unpleasant and unhealthy effluvium, "which breeths colora and yellow fever," and powerfully assists the miasma common to newly opened streets in producing the aches and pains, the lassitude and physical wretchedness, and the discolored views of life always associated with dumb ague and chills and fever.

If your correspondent does not express himself with arithmetical accuracy when he asserts that those "2 stench pest-holes ar one thousand times worser than all the slaughter-houses, fat-boiling-houses, including gas-houses, for the Health of the City of New-york," he certainly does convey the most truthful idea that the festering, decomposing matter in the locality alluded to is an unmitigated nuisance.

Residents are compelled to close their windows when the wind blows over it toward them. Inhaling its emanations, they suffer from nausea, weariness, and physical degeneration.

What is the Board of Health doing about it? Their agents are curious, prying, and efficient withal in relation to much smaller offenses, but in presence of this one—so rank it smells to heaven—both themselves and the board appear to be paralyzed. Can you not "defecate these standing pools," breast the tides of foaming lager, prove the supremacy of law over liquor, redeem real estate from depreciation, and turn the advancing waves of settlement into the loveliest section of the island, where not a dozen houses have been built in as many months because of these "2 stench pest-holes."

BLOOMINGDALE.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Without entering into the discussion relative to the removal of the present "Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital," I would like permission to correct a misstatement made in an article on the subject in to-day's issue. Your article conveys the idea that "but one other medical college besides Bellevue, and that a Philadelphia institution, is recognized by the Royal College of Surgeons, London." Without speaking for other medical schools I would assure those interested that the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Department of Columbia College, New-York, has had its diplomas unconditionally recognized for many years, not only by the great London school, but by the other foreign schools. I believe the recognition of the diplomas of some American schools is conditional, depending on a certain extra course of study. The main fact is as I have stated.

COLUMBIA.

RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 8, 1874.

GRACKLES VS. GRASSHOPPERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May not the inclosed extract from Buffon's *Natural History* suggest a more feasible cure for the grasshopper scourge than pointed sticks and Paris green:

"Of the grackle there are about eleven species. They live on maise, fruits, and insects; but one species, in the Philippine Islands, is remarkable for being a destroyer of grasshoppers.

The Isle of Bourbon, being infested with that insect, imported a pair of these birds, which soon relieved them from that pest.

In time, however, the grackles became so numerous that the inhabitants, thinking them injurious, proscribed them, on which the grasshoppers again increased, when the grackles came again and dispatched every grasshopper in the island."

HENRY WYATT, No. 262 Greenwich street.

CONVENTION OF DRUIDS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The annual convention of the Grand Grove of the United American Order of Druids of the United States opened in this City this morning, and will continue during [illegible] week. The programme for to-morrow includes a visit around the city. Monday next will be devoted to business, and on Tuesday the [illegible] Niagara Falls.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE CITY THEATRES.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

If ill-luck has hitherto followed the Lyceum with rather unpleasant pertinacity, the inauguration of a new era of things appears to be at hand. The new lessees and managers, Messrs. Grau & Chizzola, seem determined to break the spell of misfortune, and the potent weapon with which they would accomplish this desirable result is a series of engagements about which there can be no caviling or carping criticism. The season will open on the 24th inst., and Messrs. Grau & Chizzola now lay before the public a programme of their engagements. Mlle. Marie Aimée will open the season with "La Timbale D'Argent," the latest novelty in opera bouffe, and the great Parisian success in this line of the past season. Mlle. Aimée has secured the services of an entirely new French opera bouffe company. Following upon "La Timbale D'Argent" we are to have two new operas bouffes—new, at least, in this country—the composition of the ever-fertile Offenbach. "La Princesse De Trebizonde" is one of the most sparkling and lively of operas bouffes. It has been performed on the other side the Atlantic in an English as well as in a French version, and in both cases it has been received with unbounded favor. It is full of the most amusing eccentricities, so far as its action is concerned, and for the music, it is of the merry, clanking style with which Offenbach has familiarized the public. Its choruses are excellent, and one of them more especially, which in the English version is known as "The Lawful Wife of Rustifum," is always received with unlimited applause. "La Jolie Parfumeuse" also bears out the reputation of the composer. A judicious distribution of serious entertainments through the programme appears to be one of the objects of the management, and so the engagement of Miss Neilson follows next in order. Of this lady's claims to popular approbation it is unnecessary to make mention in this City, or, indeed, in any city in the States. Her worth is everywhere recognized, and the most exacting critics are always prompt to acknowledge the merits of one of the best classical artistes on the stage. The next step will be a return to opera bouffe, this time, in English. Miss Emily Soldene is the special attraction, and she brings with her the celebrated Philharmonic English Opera Bouffe Company. There are few artistes who have a wider repertory than Miss Soldene, and the company is equal to the representation of the most exacting pieces. The engagement of Mrs. Rousby follows. Of this lady's special abilities, we have already had occasion to speak. Her repute as an actress has been always well sustained, and what is no small recommendation, she enjoys the distinction of being considered the handsomest woman on the stage. Possibly, however, the most notable feature of this series of engagements will be the appearance of the celebrated Italian actress, Mme. Ristori. To add to the attractions of this important engagement, is the fact that the distinguished actress will not confine herself to the works of her former repertory, but will also appear in several new plays. So far, Messrs. Grau & Chizzola announce their programme, which, it must be acknowledged, is of rare merit. Other attractions of the same high class will follow, and with such enterprising management, it is quite reasonable to suppose that there is about to be a reversal of the ill fortunes of the Lyceum.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

The Theatre Comique takes a forward position in the opening of the dramatic season. It will open to-night, concurrently with Booth's, and will, of course, claim its share of popular patronage. The management promises most desirable things, and, among others, affirms that the theatre shall be in the future, as in the past, the resort of ladies and children. The house is given to variety entertainments, and certainly a variety entertainment that admits of this condition deserves favorable consideration. The management provides very ample amusement for its patrons, and guarantees that all the performances shall be first class. The company is a large one, and includes artists who are committed to the most diverse forms of entertainment. Everything to be presented will also have the merit of novelty, and thus a very agreeable treat will be provided for those who prefer the lighter class of amusements.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The particular feature of this evening's theatrical performances will be the opening of Booth's with Mr. Boucicault's new play "Belle Lamar," which is considered by the author as a step toward the establishment of a purely American drama. It appears that there are not to be many tedious preliminaries in the new play, for the audience are requested to be seated by the time the curtain rises, as the action begins in the first scene....The opening of Wallack's will be the next important event of the season. Rehearsals are the order of things there at present, and it is pretty certain that Mr. Toole will see that they are full and complete. He will be supported in Mr. Albery's new drama "Wig and Gown" by Miss Eliza Johnstone, Miss Agnes Michell, Mr. W. Herbert, and Mr. H. Westland. "Paul Pry" will be performed during Mr. Toole's engagement. The character of *Paul Pry* is one of Mr. Toole's most famous impersonations....The opening of Mr. Daly's handsome Fifth Avenue Theatre is as yet a little remote. "Jealousy" is the title of Mr. Daly's new play, with which he will inaugurate the season....."With the Tide" is to have yet another week at the Union Square Theatre....The announcement of a new version of "Griffith Gaunt," at Niblo's, may possibly prove a good stroke of policy, in view of the very prominent way in which Mr. Reade's novel has been lately brought before the public. The drama will be performed with a very effective cast....."Poor and Proud of New-York" is the evening attraction at Wood's Museum for the week, and at the afternoon performance "Dick Whittington and His Cat" will be presented....The Globe Theatre furnishes an agreeable entertainment each evening, with matinée performances on Wednesdays and Saturdays. At the Metropolitan, the Chabut dancers are the special attraction relied on by the management..... The can-can will be also in force at Robinson Hall to-morrow evening, and will be supplemented by Mme. Rentz's female minstrels....The Colosseum furnishes its usual attractions....Mr. Theodore Thomas' thirteenth Sunday concert takes place to-night, at the Central Park Garden, and Downing's Ninth Regiment Band gives a concert at Jones' Wood Colosseum.

HOME NOTES.

The Russian Athletes—the Jackley Family—perform during the present week at the Opera-house, Rochester....The Hippodrome is drawing well at Boston. At the Museum a burlesque on the Hippodrome is introduced into the extravaganza "Alladin," which is a decided success. Tony Pastor was still at the Howard Atheneum last week. ....Lotta is still playing at San Francisco.... Gilmore, with his Twenty-second Regiment Band, was at Buffalo last week. The band gave open-air concerts in Washington Park of that city....German opera was the attraction at St. Louis last week....The Rochester *Evening Express* says that Mr. D. W. Howells, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, is to translate the drama of "Samson," as played by Salvini, for Mr. Charles Pope, the well-known actor of New-York, and manager of the Olympic theatre, St. Louis.

For Foreign Amusements See Third Page.

THE FIFTH MARYLAND REGIMENT TO PRESENT A TESTIMONIAL TO THE SEVENTH.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 8th inst. says: "Since the return of the Fifth Regiment from their encampment at Long Branch, the very handsome entertainment the command received in New-York at the hands of the famous Seventh Regiment has been very favorably commented upon by the entire rank and file of the Fifth. Indeed, the New-York reception was regarded by many as the leading incident of interest connected with the entire excursion. It is understood that the entertainment given at Irving Hall cost the Seventh Regiment about $4,000. During the exchange of courtesies that passed between the two commands at the Hall the officers and men of the Fifth of course made proper acknowledgment of the courtesies, but since the return of the Fifth the question of tendering a substantial recognition of their appreciation has been discussed, and for the purpose of enabling an interchange of opinion on the subject a special meeting of the officers of the field staff and line was held at the armory on Thursday night. There was a full attendance, and Col. J. Stricker Jenkins occupied the chair and Adjutant T. A. Symington, [illegible] [illegible] were made by Col. Jenkins and [illegible] the officers, in which they expressed themselves as more than gratified at the handsome reception they had met with from the Seventh Regiment. The question of presenting the Seventh with a handsome piece of silverware of unique pattern was discussed, and finally a committee was appointed to consider what would be most appropriate, and select a suitable design and report at a future meeting. There is little doubt that the testimonial will be creditable alike to the liberality of the Fifth and prove a suitable souvenir of the interesting occasion it is designed to perpetuate."

FOREIGN NOTES.

It is expected that the Bessemer saloon steamer will be floated at Hull before the end of next month, and will be ready immediately to commence the Channel service.

An official return gives the total strength of the forces lately engaged in the Ashantee war at 2,587 men. The total casualties, including those from disease, were 723.

The *Continental Herald* states that the prospects of the vintage in the Swiss Confederacy are so extremely favorable that in all probability the wines will date from the comet year.

A Northampton journal states that Mr. Edwin James, formerly M. P. for Marylebone, and more recently of New-York, will be a candidate for Northampton on the first vacancy.

A public nursery for the reception of infants whose mothers are compelled to be at work during the day has just been established at Gosport, and has met with much success.

At a meeting of the London School Board, Mr. Levy, a Jew, has been appointed head master of a school in Whitechapel, in a district where the majority of the inhabitants are Jews.

Albert Esser, who was arrested in New-York a short time ago on a charge of forgery and uttering ten checks for the payment of £1,370, has been committed for trial by the Lord Mayor in London.

An enormous decrease in the number of emigrants leaving England has taken place. During the past six months of this year the decrease amounted to 49,357 persons at Liverpool alone.

The Irish Judges continue in their charges to the Grand Juries to refer to the state of the country. Baron Dowse, in Waterford, declared with emphasis that the country is prosperous, and only requires to be "let alone."

Amicable relations with the Russian Court are being cultivated by the Emir of Kashgar. He has undertaken to pay for the loss of certain Russian caravans in his dominions, and intends to send an embassy to St. Petersburg.

In the capital of Mexico there are eleven Protestant churches and seven Protestant schools. Altogether there are ninety-eight Protestant churches in the republic, where five years ago there were not half a dozen.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, in London, lately, Dean Stanley expressed his opinion that the evil of drunkenness among the lower classes would disappear before the influence of elevating pursuits.

A Milan journal mentions an extraordinary suicide at Albino, in Lombardy. Mme. Fenaroli, wife of an advocate there, was suffering from melancholy monomania, and, taking advantage of a moment when she was left alone, set fire to her clothes with a lucifer match, and was burnt to death.

According to the official returns which have just been published by the French Government, the revenue from the indirect taxes in France during the first six months of the present year was 26,750,000 francs less than the Ministerial estimates. It was, however, 21,333,000 francs more than during the first six months of 1873.

The *Débats* says that a curious deputation waited upon his Holiness the Pope the other day to congratulate him on his attainment of his eighty-third year. The deputation consisted of eighty-three maidens, ranging from one year old to four score and three. The Pope, it is said, was much pleased with the interview.

This is how itinerant Italian musicians are treated in England. One was recently perambulating the streets of a country town with two Italian girls, aged fourteen and eleven, respectively, playing the accordeon and begging. The man was arrested and sent to prison for six months, while the girls were cared for by the authorities.

When a person is found guilty of drunkenness in Burmah he is paraded through the streets by the State Ministers, who read the crime at the street corners and lash him with thongs. He is then taken to the high court and flogged more severely, and then sent home. If he is found guilty a second time he is treated in the same way, and then banished from the country.

A communication from Dusseldorf says: "On the very day that the attempt was made on Prince De Bismarck's life, his son fought a duel with pistols here, with M. Zarskew, an officer of infantry. The encounter took place at 6 in the morning, at ten paces distance. Three shots were to have been exchanged, but at the first fire M. De Bismarck, Jr., shot his adversary in the abdomen. The wounded man was removed to the military hospital, but he died two hours after."

The Church of All Hallow's, Bread street, London, in which Milton was baptised, is about to be taken down. The register still preserves the entry of the event as follows: "The xxth daye of December, 1608, was baptized John, the sonne of John Milton, Scrivener." The font which was then used is still in the church. There is also in the church a beautifully-carved altar-piece of ancient foundation. St. Antholm Church, Watling street, dating from the year 1181, is also to be destroyed.

The total authorized capital of the British railways amounts to £676,656,586. The number of passengers, exclusive of season ticket holders, last year, was 455,320,188. The total receipts from all sources amounted to £57,742,000, of which fifty-five per cent. was from goods traffic and forty-one per cent. from passenger traffic; fifty-three per cent. of the gross receipts was consumed in working expenditure, leaving £26,989,152 for net receipts. This was 4.59 per cent. on the total paid-up capital, as against 4.74 in 1872.

A tricolor flag on the summit of Metz Cathedral, which has been a constant eyesore to the Germans, has just been removed, a reward of 100 thalers having been offered for the feat, which was attended with considerable danger, as, after the top of the Gothic tower was reached, two balls had to be scaled to reach the flagstaff. A man named Demange, a house-painter at Metz, made the attempt and brought down the obnoxious emblem of French rule. Seven Germans had tried to accomplish the task, but two lost their lives and the other five failed.

A man has just been arrested at Roubaix for shocking cruelty. On searching his house the Police found his two children, aged nine and five years, chained by their necks to the wall of an inner room. There were a loaf of bread and a pitcher of water near them. They were in a miserable condition, having been thus confined for some time, and it was only from their cries being heard outside that the neighbors gave information to the authorities. The unnatural father was followed to the prison by an angry crowd, and was with difficulty protected from violence.

An Irish paper tells the following: "Three men were at work the other day in the neighborhood of Ballingeary, some three or four miles beyond Inchigeela, when suddenly a swarm of bees appeared. The men pursued the swarm, but two of them finding their exertions of no avail, were unable to continue. The third, however, persevered over hills and vales, brakes and brambles, after the runaway insects for the enormous distance of eight miles, until at length they alighted on a heath stalk, convenient to Gougane Barra, on the borders of Keamaneigh, commonly known to the tourist, when their pursuer succeeded in effecting a capture, and brought them home in a hive. This uncommon race was run in less than an hour.

The new eighty-ton gun is progressing at Woolwich. When finished, this monster piece of ordnance will be greater than twice the size of the largest gun in existence, and its destructive powers at fighting range proportionate. With a sixteen-inch projectile, weighing 1,650 pounds, and a maximum charge of 300 pounds of powder, it will pierce the best iron plates, twenty inches thick, at 500 yards, sixteen-inch plates at 5,300 yards, and will pitch a sixteen-inch shell into a ship or fortress at a distance of 10,300 yards. The steel block forming the inner tube was the largest ever cast, weighing over twelve tons, while the trunnion piece, about eighteen tons, was the largest forging ever produced at the arsenal. The actual cost of this fearful engine of war will not fall far short of [illegible]

THE TURF.

THE SECOND MEETING AT SARATOGA.

THREATENING WEATHER—THREE RACES—CHESAPEAKE, LIZZIE LUCAS, AND WEST THE WINNERS—A WELL CONTESTED STEEPLE-CHASE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1874.

The second meeting of the Saratoga Association was inaugurated to-day, under unfavorable auspices as to weather. The morning was cloudy, and it threatened rain up to the hour of noon, and many were afraid to undertake the trip to the course. The clouds hung heavily during the progress of the sport, but no rain fell, and the three contests on the card were got through with satisfactorily. Not more than 1,500 people were present. The first race, the Kentucky Stakes, for two-year olds was won by Chesapeake, thus justifying the expectations of McGrath's friends, who have stated all along that Chesapeake would have won the Saratoga Stakes had he not been left at the post. He took the lead and kept it to the end. The Summer Handicap which followed brought only six starters, and that was two more than were put down on the card as likely to come to the post. Donahue had Lizzie Lucas and Culpepper from his stable, the latter running under Gaffney's nomination and colors, and they came in first and second. The steeple-chase, although tame for the first half of the race, eventually produced one of the most exciting contests of this description. For the last three-quarters of a mile George West and Bullet disputed every inch of the ground, the former only winning by a head. So close was the result, it was not until the numbers were put up that the winner was known.

THE KENTUCKY STAKES.

The day's proceedings opened with the fifth renewal of the Kentucky Stakes for two-year olds, one mile, which closed with fifty nominations, and as the conditions were $100 entrance, half forfeit, the prize was a rich one. The race for the Saratoga Stakes on the third day of the first meeting had singled out the most likely colts, and consequently the result of the race was considered as lying between four, representing as many different stables. The announced starters were Pierre Lorillard's b. c. Risk and b. c. James A.; Hunter & Travers' b. c. King Bolt; H. P. McGrath's b. c. Chesapeake and br. c. Calvin; Thomas Puryear's br. c. Leader; A. Belmont's blk. c. Rhadamanthus and ch. f. Caroline; D. McDaniel's ch. c. Willie Burke, and Oden Bowie's b. c. Holbrook. The Hunter & Travers party were confident of winning the trick with King Bolt, and so good an opinion had they of him, that a bet was made last night at $1,250 against $2,500, that he would beat the lot. Of course Willie Burke, with two good races to his credit, was strongly backed, and the recent purchase of the Belmont stable, Rhadamanthus, found a large number of supporters from a great private reputation and the fact that $7,000 was paid for him—a very large price for an untried three-year old. Chesapeake's mile at Long Branch brought him many admirers, the supporters of the McGrath colors contending that, had he not been left at the post, he would have won the Saratoga Stakes. It was upon these four that the heavy speculators concentrated their attention, the others being considered as having not the shadow of a chance of winning, especially as the track was very wet. Just before the start McGrath became the favorite, although in one pool King Bolt sold best. The following are the figures:

Chesapeake } Calvin }	$250	$245	$340
King Bolt	210	200	400
Rhadamanthus } Caroline }	125	125	185
Willie Burke	130	165	315
James A. } Risk }	40	50	100
Holbrook	20	30	45
Leader	20	20	40
Total	$795	$835	$1,425

THE RACE.

After several breakaways and seven false starts, the flag fell with Chesapeake slightly leading. As they went round the turn Chesapeake had got two lengths ahead of Leader, who was leading Risk half a length. As they approached the quarter-pole King Bolt ran up into second place and challenged Chesapeake, while Rhadamanthus came to the head of Risk. When they shot by the quarter-pole Chesapeake was still leading, while King Bolt was at his saddle-girth, and at the tail of the latter James A. and Risk were head and head, Rhadamanthus next, while Holbrook brought up the extreme rear of the lot. As they traveled along the back stretch. Risk fell back and Rhadamanthus took his place beside James A. In the meantime Chesapeake succeeded in shaking off King Bolt, and when they had reached the half-mile pole he led the latter a length. King Bolt was a length in front of Rhadamanthus and James A., who were still on even terms a length before Willie Burke. The others were struggling hopelessly and out of the race. They came round the lower turn in the same order, but when they turned into the homestretch, at the three-quarter pole, James A. left Rhadamanthus and came up to the head of King Bolt. Getting fairly into the straight work, James A. ran gamely, and forged ahead of King Bolt, but he could never head the great colt of McGrathiana, as Swim held him steadily, and landed him a winner by a length and a half, amid the most enthusiastic cheering. The time was 1:48½, which, considering the track, was fast. James A. was second, half a length in front of Willie Burke, who was two lengths in advance of King Bolt and Rhadamanthus, Caroline coming next, Holbrook seventh, Calvin, Risk, and Leader in the rear.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Kentucky Stakes, for two-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; one mile; fifty nominations; value to winner, $3,800.

H. P. McGrath's b. c. Chesapeake, by Lexington, out of Roxanna. Swim. 1
P. Lorillard's b. c. James A., by Leamington, out of Maiden. Fisher. 2
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Willie Burke, by Baywood, out of Katinka. W. Clarke. 3
A. Belmont's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, by Leamington, out of Nemesis. Evans. 0
Hunter & Travers's b. c. King Bolt, by Lexington, out of imp. Eltham Lass. Holloway. 0
A. Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla. Feaks. 0
Oden Bowie's b. c. Holbrook, by Baywood, out of Goneril. Hennesey. 0
H. P. McGrath's br. c. Calvin, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler. Lewis. 0
P. Lorillard's r. c., by Revolver, out of Syren, by Oliver. Hughes. 0
Thomas Puryear's br. c. Leader, by Leamington, out of Jessie Dixon. N. Heywood. 0
Time—1:48½.

THE SUMMER HANDICAP.

The second race to be decided was the fifth renewal of the Summer handicap for all ages, two miles, which had closed with twenty-nine nominations, nineteen of whom declined and ten accepted the weights imposed by the handicapper. When they were called upon to face the starter, however, but six sported colors, viz: D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, 3 years; Oden Bowie's b. c. Catesby, 4 years; John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, 4 years; and Jas. Donahue's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas; D. McDaniel's ch. f., 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, 93 pounds, and Jas. Donahue's b. c. Culpeper, 3 years, 90 pounds. The betting was in favor of Donahue's pair at the following rates:

Lizzie Lucas, } Culpeper, }	$800	$700	$600
Zaidee filly, } Madge, }	310	355	275
Survivor	525	350	350
Catesby	320	250	250
Total	$2,155	$1,655	$1,475

THE RACE.

There was some delay owing to the fractiousness of Survivor, but they were finally got moving together. Survivor and Lizzie Lucas were quickest on their pins, but as they went to the turn Hughes took a pull on Survivor, and he fell back. As they rounded the turn the Zaidee filly set out to force the pace, and ran into the second place, but Lizzie Lucas was doing the same business for her stable companion, and kept ahead of the Zaidee filly. When they passed the quarter-pole Lizzie Lucas was half a length ahead of Zaidee filly, with Survivor, Catesby, and Culpeper in close order, Madge waiting in the rear. Journeying down the backstretch, they ran in Indian file, Lizzie Lucas keeping the pace strong, followed by the Zaidee filly, both opening a gap between them and the others, so that when they passed the half-mile pole Lizzie Lucas was two lengths in the van of the Zaidee filly, who was about seven lengths away from Culpeper, who had Survivor hanging to his saddle-girth. A length behind came Catesby, and a length in the rear of the latter was Madge. As they came round the lower turn Lizzie Lucas got another length away from the Zaidee filly, and there was no apparent change with the others. When they reached the three-quarter pole and came up the homestretch, the Zaidee filly had received her quietus and gave it up rapidly, Culpeper coming into the second place, while Catesby came from behind and challenged Survivor for the third place. In the meantime Lizzie Lucas got away at a rattling pace, and finished the first mile in 1:48¼, four lengths ahead of Culpepper, who was half a length before Survivor and Catesby, head and head. Madge fifth, and the Zaidee filly last. As they went round the turn again the Donahue pair kept to the front, and at the quarter-pole Lizzie Lucas was first, leading her stable companion Culpeper half a length, Catesby and Survivor still struggling together head and head a length and a half behind and two lengths before Madge, while the Zaidee filly was out of the race. Rushing along the back stretch the struggle for the race began earnestly, Madge being forced up from the rear. With the exception of the Zaidee filly the lot got running close together, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested by the spectators at the doubtful look of the race at this time. It lasted but a moment, however, for when they approached the half-mile pole the Donahue pair were again pushing into the front place. At that point Lizzie Lucas was showing the way by a length, Culpeper and Catesby second, a length away from Madge, who was two lengths before Survivor, who appeared to give up the task. As they came round the lower turn, Culpeper began to show ahead of Catesby, and at the three-quarter pole was clear in the second place. Running up the homestretch, Catesby looked dangerous for a short time, but when they neared the goal the Donahue pair had it all their own way. Lizzie Lucas won the race by a length, Culpeper second, a length ahead of Catesby, who beat Survivor a neck. Five lengths behind came Madge, and the Zaidee filly was below the furlong pole. The time was 3:39½.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Fifth renewal of the Summer Handicap for all ages, two miles; $100 entrance, half forfeit; $20 if declared; $1,000 added; closed with twenty-nine nominations, of which nineteen declared and four paid forfeit; value to winner, $2,180.

Jos. Donahue's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, 4 years, by Australian out of Eagless, 95 pounds. Donahue. 1
Jos. Donahue's b. c. Culpeper, 3 years, by Revolver out of Gentle Annie, 90 pounds. Sparling. 2
Oden Bowie's b. c. Catesby, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse out of Katie, 99 pounds. Hennesey. 3
John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, 4 years old, by Vandal, dam by Lexington, 102 pounds. Hughes. 4
D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, 3 years, by imp. Australian out of Alabama, 84 pounds. W. Clarke. 5
D. McDaniel's ch. f. 4 years, by Kentucky out of Zaidee, 93 pounds. Delaney. 6
Time—3:39½.

THE STEEPLE CHASE.

The day's sport concluded with a handicap steeple chase over the usual course, about three miles. There were four starters, viz.: Jos. Donahue's ch. g.; George West, Lawrence and L. Lorillard's ch. g. Bullet; M. J. Tulley's b. g. Vesuvius, and J. T. Blanchard's br. m. Lobelia. The betting varied between West and Bullet, at first one being the favorite and then the other. The race between them was of the most exciting nature, and the spectators were beside themselves with enthusiasm. The following were the quotations:

Bullet	$510	$400	$500
George West	390	310	510
Vesuvius	65	45	60
Lobelia	60	50	55
Total	$1,025	$805	$1,125

THE CHASE.

They were started from behind the Judges' stand in the east field, and ran down parallel with the shute or extra stretch. Bullet was in the front place, and jumped the first obstacle—a stone wall—two lengths before George West, Vesuvius third, and Lobelia fourth. They went over a fence lower down in the same order. Turning to the eastward, in the direction of the lower turn, they encountered a stone wall, which Bullet took three lengths before George West, who was the same distance ahead of Vesuvius, and the latter was leading Lobelia a length. At the next jump—over a fence down the track—Bullet and West were together, now eight lengths before Vesuvius, who was five lengths ahead of Lobelia. After getting over safely West set to work and passed Bullet, and jumped a stone wall well into the field, a length in the lead. Two more leaps and they came to the south section of the water jump, which is situated in full view of the grand stand. West was over first, three lengths in advance of Bullet, who was a dozen lengths in front of Vesuvius, the latter being three lengths away from Lobelia. They now made two leaps across the shute, and West shot away six lengths from Bullet as soon as he landed safely into the west field. They then went over the regular track, dropping down into the outside field by Hunter & Travers' stable, in the vicinity of the quarter pole. By this time Vesuvius was fifty yards behind, but that distance ahead of Lobelia. The two latter were entirely out of the race, and all eyes were directed to Bullet and West. They took several hurdles in the outer field, and West finally got away eight lengths from Bullet, at a good pace. They now emerged from the outer field, jumped obliquely across the regular track into the west field, then across the shute made two successive jumps into the last field, again making a circuit, and taking a hedge in the centre of the field, then coming over toward the homestretch, taking a fence, and then a stone wall opposite the furlong pole, where West led five lengths. They now came to the water, and both took it magnificently. Vesuvius came some time after, and went splashing into the water, causing hearty laughter. In the meantime West and Bullet crossed the shute again into the west field, took a stone wall in the centre, made a sharp curve, and came round the turn toward the grand stand, where they leaped a stone wall. Bullet now closed upon West, and the greatest excitement ensued as Bullet headed West before reaching the next obstacle. They now traveled parallel with the shute, still in the west field, and jumped a stone wall simultaneously, the excitement now becoming intense. They encountered a fence and a hedge, and then entered the regular track at the half-mile pole from home. They were still head and head, and cheer upon cheer rent the air. They leaped the hurdle on the lower turn head and head, both pressing hard for victory. Round the turn they come. They enter the homestretch together. The spectators are beside themselves with enthusiasm. The backers of each horse hold their breath, and then there is a sudden stillness. They approach the final hurdle on the stretch. It all depends upon this jump. They are over safely, and still head and head. The people jump to their feet, the jockeys draw their whips, and on they come, still head and head, and so past the goal, so close that nobody could decide positively which had won, although West appeared to be the least bit in front. A decision was waited for anxiously by an excited throng, and when they finally decided in favor of West the backers of Donahue's stable cheered themselves hoarse. Vesuvius came in third, a hundred yards behind, and Lobelia below the furlong pole. The time was 5:51½.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Steeple chase; a free handicap for all ages. $700 to the winner and $150 to the second horse. About three miles.

Jas. Donahue's ch. g. George West, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Kate Hays, 150 pounds, Gaffney. 1
Lawrence & Lorillard's ch. g. Bullet, 5 years, by Bulletin, dam by Wagner, 150 pounds, Jim Henry. 2
M. J. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, aged, by Vandyke, out of Lizzie Berry, 142 pounds, Sutcliffe. 3
J. T. Blanchard's br. m. Lobelia, aged, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Capitola, 140 pounds, Flynn. 4
Time—5:51½.

THE ROCHESTER DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The Board of Directors of the Driving Park Association to-day resolved to give a purse of $1,000 to any horse that will, during the inaugural meeting next week, upon their track, beat Goldsmith Maid's time of 2:15½. The day has not yet been fixed. Goldsmith Maid is here, and will make the effort to outdo herself. Mr. Doble declares that he feels confident that she will accomplish the feat. All the flyers entered for the races next week have arrived, and the meeting promises to be the largest and most interesting ever held in the interior.

LONG BRANCH NOTES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 8.—It has stormed here for the past thirty-six hours.

The sloop M. Fisher, Capt. Potter, with four men, foundered off the swash in the bay and sunk last evening. J. W. Henry, the cook, who was below asleep at the time, went down with the vessel. The others escaped in a small boat. The vessel belongs to West & Co., of Fulton Market, and will be a total loss.

Notwithstanding the storm, the trains to-day were heavily laden. The hotels are all full. Among the prominent arrivals at the Ocean Hotel were Gen. N. A. Place, Ben Halliday, Jr., of San Francisco; Gen. George A. Palmer, of Georgia; Ex-Gov. Bowie, of Maryland; Lieut. Col. Pontiers, Gen. Knox, of Kentucky; J. L. Toole and family, of London; Gen. L. W. Thomas, of Yonkers; Commodore A. Nelson, United States Navy; Col. T. H. Parker, Lieut. A. J. Gray, of Raleigh; Commissioner E. A. Gordon, Sioux City; Col. Ludington, United States Army.

Testimonial hops were given to the orchestras of the West End, Mansion, Ocean, Howland's, and United States Hotels by the guests of the respective houses, and were all well attended.

THE MURDER OF KATE HARNETT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 8.—The only new development in the Harnett murder is the arrest of John McNairny, one of Kate's cousins who invited her to take ice-cream on the night of the murder, and who got into a wagon with her. The other two in the wagon are not known. Jim Harnett, the husband, is still in custody, but the theory of the Police is that he had nothing to do with the murder. The murdered woman was the daughter of Timothy Buckley, of New-York, an employe in the Twenty-third Street Gas-house. She was married to Harnett when fourteen years old, but had not lived happily with him for a number of years. She had two aunts here named McNairny and Connors, respectably connected, by whom she had been taken out of brothels three times, and sent to New-York; but after staying there a short time returned here and relapsed into her old ways. The police authorities think she was murdered by some of her relatives, to end a career which they regarded a disgrace to them.

THE WISCONSIN RAILROAD SUIT.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—The Supreme Court did not adjourn over to-day, and the arguments in the railroad injunction suit were continued. Hon. B. C. Cook, attorney for the North-western Railroad, occupied the most of the day with an argument against the jurisdiction of the court. Considerable confidence is expressed here from the remarks of Chief Justice Ryan yesterday, that the court will refuse to issue an injunction on the ground that it has not original jurisdiction.

THE NEW COTTON CROP.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 8.—The new crop of cotton is coming in freely. The first Florida bale was received yesterday by J. W. Lathrop & Co. from Hamilton County. Its weight was 480 pounds. The second Georgia bale came from Bainbridge to-day; also a bale from Madison, Fla., consigned to Earle & Perkins, New-York, by John L. Inglis, and another from E. T. Davis, Thomas County, Ga.

THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 8.—Milton L. Latham, one of the defendants in the case of Michael Reese against the California Pacific Railroad, publishes a card to-night denying Reese's allegation of fraud, saying further that all his relations with the company were such as any honest man or banker might honorably assume.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

A REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S WORK.

THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE INVESTIGATION—WHEN WILL IT END?—MR. MOULTON'S TESTIMONY ANXIOUSLY LOOKED FOR.

Yesterday was a day of rest for the combatants in the Beecher-Tilton scandal, but the friends of both parties were busily engaged in building up theories designed to strengthen their side of the case, and spreading rumors calculated to weaken the public faith in their opponents. Concerning the two days' delay granted by Mr. Moulton at the solicitation of the committee, various opinions were expressed. The friends of Mr. Tilton held that it was a concession of weakness on the part of those who advocated Mr. Beecher's side, and in this category the members of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee were placed without hesitation. It was stated that the committee would be only too glad to hold a Saturday night session, if they had any hope that Mr. Moulton's testimony would establish the innocence of Mr. Beecher. Again, it was argued that the object in postponing the time for Mr. Moulton's appearance before the committee, was to prevent a publication of Mr. Moulton's evidence in the Sunday papers, unaccompanied by the cross-examination, to which it is the purpose of the committee to subject him. The simple fact appears to be that the members of the committee were desirous of spending Sunday out of town, and with that object in view resolved to have no Saturday night session. Gen. Butler's arrival at the Fifth Avenue Hotel was the subject of much comment, although the relation of that fact to Mr. Moulton's appearance before the committee, was not clearly stated. During the day Gen. Butler did not visit Mr. Moulton's house in Brooklyn, but when questioned by the reporter of an evening paper he refused to say whether his visit had or had not any connection with the scandal. It was said yesterday that Mr. Moulton's statement had been completed late on Friday night, but that gentleman refused to give any information concerning it. Mr. Moulton said, yesterday, in reference to the allusion in his letter to Mr. Beecher, touching Mrs. Hooker: "The letter was regarded by me at the time it was written as a private note, which I never supposed would be published. It has been published through no instrumentality of mine, and such being the case, I decline to say anything further about it than that the reference alluded to was not intended to create a presumption of Mr. Beecher's guilt, nor was it designed to indicate the nature of the documents in my possession."

Mr. Beecher left for his farm at Peekskill on Friday afternoon, and will not return to his home on the Heights until Monday morning. Mr. Tilton paid a visit to Mr. Moulton's house, in Remsen street, yesterday, but was engaged with his lawyer during the greater part of the day. Mrs. Tilton has not yet returned from her trip to the country. Among the rumors that found currency yesterday was one to the effect that Gen. Tracy had retired from the case, but this could not be traced to any reliable source.

THE PROGRESS OF THE SCANDAL DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Bright hopes were entertained on last Monday, that a few days more would see the end of the Beecher-Tilton scandal, as far as the now famous Plymouth Church Investigating Committee was concerned. Mr. Moulton had steadily refused to come before the committee, and Mr. Sage, the Chairman, expressed the hope on Sunday that a verdict would be rendered during the following week. The events of Monday were such as to reassure those who feared a prolongation of the scandal. In the morning the bogus libel suit, brought by the young man Gaynor against Theodore Tilton, was virtually disposed of. Justice Riley read an opinion to the effect that he had concluded to dismiss the case, in view of the fact that no action had been taken by the party said to have been injured by the alleged libel, but announced that he would not formally discharge Mr. Tilton until the following Wednesday. This course, the Justice said, he took that Gaynor might have an opportunity to apply for a mandamus compelling him to hear the case. In the afternoon Mr. Sage, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, published a card, calling on those who had any testimony to give to come before the committee, as that body proposed to hold the last session at which evidence would be taken on Tuesday night. The night session of the committee was unimportant. Six witnesses were examined, three or four of whom were "veiled ladies." One of these, it was surmised, was Mrs. Tilton, but she exploded that theory by going from the committee-room to Mr. Beecher's house after she had given her evidence. Soon after the committee assembled on Monday night it was resolved to give to the press the testimony of Mrs. Tilton taken during her second attendance before the committee, but when the intelligence was brought to Mr. Shearman, Clerk of Plymouth Church, and Mr. R. W. Raymond, who aided the committee in getting Mr. Tilton's evidence ready for publication, they declared that it would be impossible to put the testimony in proper shape for the press until the following day. The only other event of importance that transpired on Monday was the publication of an interview between Rev. Mathew Hale Smith and Mr. Tilton, in which the latter declared his ultimatum to be that Mr. Beecher should leave the pulpit and resign his charge of Plymouth Church. Mr. Henry C. Bowen was in town on Monday, but declared that his coming had no connection with the scandal. Two very important events transpired on Tuesday. Mr. Francis D. Moulton, who had been so eagerly sought for by the committee, and whom the most diligent search of their special messengers failed to find, returned to Brooklyn in the morning. Mr. Moulton had the reputation of occupying toward both parties the position of "mutual friend," and had been commonly spoken of as the man "holding the key of the situation." His arrival, therefore, when the committee was about to close its sessions caused a great deal of excitement, which was not in any way diminished by the publication in the afternoon of a card from Mr. Tilton, in which he expressed his disapproval of the way in which the Plymouth Church Committee were conducting the investigation, and announced his intention of taking the case into a court of law. His card was drawn forth by a letter from Mr. Sage, Chairman of the committee, demanding the originals of the letters which had made part of Mr. Tilton's "statement" before the committee. Gen. Tracy, who acted ostensibly since the investigation commenced as counsel to the committee, but who was generally understood to be Mr. Beecher's counsel, was at Mr. Moulton's house during a great part of the day. The session of the committee at night was unimportant. Only one "veiled lady" entered the committee room, and she with a woman who appeared to be an old servant, and a gentleman were the only witnesses who gave evidence. Mr. Cleveland, a member of the committee, came from Mrs. Storrs' house during the session, and announced that Mr. Beecher had addressed a strong personal letter to Mr. Moulton, asking him to come forward and testify, and submit to the committee all the documentary evidence in his possession. On Wednesday transpired the most important event that has marked the recent history of the scandal. Two of the letters addressed to Mr. Frank Moulton by Mr. Beecher, asking him to testify before the committee, were written at an early stage of the proceedings, and about the time the committee invited the former's testimony. These letters reached Mr. Moulton's house after he had left town, and were not received until he returned on Tuesday. To the first one, dated July 24th he wrote a reply, stating that all the papers in his possession in relation to the matter were held by the consent of both parties, and that he felt bound in honor not to render them up until he had received the written consent of both. On Wednesday Mr. Beecher answered Mr. Moulton's reply by a sharp letter, in which he stated that his private notes in the possession of Mr. Moulton had been hawked for sale round the newspapers of New-York, and reiterated his demand for whatever papers of his were in Mr. Moulton's possession. Mr. Moulton's answer was returned on the same day, and in it was contained the allusion to Mrs. Hooker's threat against her brother, at which Mr. Beecher's friends took so much umbrage. Having applied for and received the written consent of Mr. Tilton, absolving him from the obligations which he conceived were attached to the position of "mutual friend," Mr. Moulton went before the committee in the evening, and read a statement pledging himself to appear before that body with all the documentary evidence in his possession, and to "tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." The only other event worthy of note that occurred on Wednesday was the dismissal of the bogus libel suit brought by the young man Gaynor.

Nothing of special importance occurred on Thursday. The committee having arranged to hear Mr. Moulton on Saturday, and having no other witnesses to examine until the taking of his testimony had been concluded, held no meeting. A long statement in the form of an interview with Mr. Tilton's counsel, was published with a view of upsetting that part of Mrs. Tilton's testimony which went to show that her husband was engaged for the past eight or nine years in hounding down Mr. Beecher. It was principally composed of letters of a very friendly character which had passed between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, at different periods during the years mentioned. Mr. Moulton rather confused the public by stating in an interview held with him during the day that he had yet hoped of bringing about peace by "the removal of misunderstandings and the intelligent realization of self-interest." On Friday the committee held a meeting for the purpose of consultation among themselves, but did not examine any witnesses. During the day it was arranged between the Chairman of the Committee and Mr. Moulton that the latter should testify to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock instead of on Saturday night. Rev. Dr. Storrs published a letter in which he contradicted some of Mrs. Tilton's testimony before the committee. A rumor that the aspect of the case had undergone a great change during the day could not be verified, and the members of the committee denied that any new development had taken place. Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tilton, and Judge Morris were seen in conversation during the day, and that fact may have given rise to the rumor. Yesterday there was nothing particularly new. Mr. Moulton was denied at his house in Remsen street after 12 o'clock noon, but notwithstanding that fact a number of his friends called and were admitted during the day. Late last night Mr. Tilton's counsel entered Mr. Moulton's house.

THE HARTFORD STONE-CUTTERS.

THE STRIKE AT THE NEW STATE CAPITOL, HARTFORD, CONN.—WHAT THE STRIKERS SAY.

The Hartford *Daily Courant* of the 7th inst. says: "The strike of the seventy stone-cutters and stone-setters at the new State Capitol continues, and is growing in importance. The local stone-cutters union had a secret meeting Tuesday night, in which it was decided—not unanimously, however—to insist on the nine hours' limit. About fifteen of the members urged that the demand of the contractors be complied with, on the ground of hard times and scarcity of employment. This proposition was hooted down, however. So determined are the strikers, indeed, that one poor fellow who ventured to insist that it was the best policy to go to work on the ten hours' plan, came near being stabbed. Mr. Sexton, a member of the union, stated in the meeting that he had not yet completed a stone on which he had been working, and that he could not get some $35 due him until the job was finished. He proposed that he be allowed to complete it, asking only three days of nine hours each, but to this the union was strongly opposed. Mr. Sexton had the good sense to immediately shake off the shackles of the union and become a free man; he went to work yesterday, and another union man joined him. The rest of the gang continue to hold out. About fifteen of them have left Hartford, but fifty or sixty remain, and many of these loaf about the works on Capitol Hill. There have been intimations that the strikers intended to despoil some of the marble already cut. Mr. Batterson informed Mr. A. E. Burr, of the Capitol Commission, of this yesterday, and he communicated with George F. Bill, Acting Chief of Police. The latter immediately detailed five men to guard the threatened premises, and made arrangements to concentrate a large force of policemen on the spot in a very short time should an emergency arise. A few nights ago two of the strikers attempted to enter the building where the finished stone lie, but were detected by the two policemen stationed there. There is little doubt that they will take advantage of any opportunity to revenge themselves upon their employers. The tools of the strikers were yesterday removed from the building where the work has been going on, and deposited near the highway, whence they were removed by their owners. Mr. Budde, one of the sub-contractors, hopes to fill the vacant places to-day or to-morrow by workmen from New-York, and all will go on smoothly. The strikers being dismissed and paid off, will consult their own interests by refraining from any unlawful or violent acts, or getting out of town. Their game of intimidation will not succeed in this city of Hartford."

A STATEMENT FROM THE STRIKERS.

We, the marble-cutters of Hartford, have been driven to a statement of our case to the public because of the many statements in the public press regarding us, which brand us as outlaws, instead of honest, hardworking men and law-abiding citizens. The trouble is an increase of an hour per day in the hours of labor without an offer to compensate. Because of the laborious work we have to perform, we have thought, as many as eight years ago, that nine hours of labor at our business was as much as human nature was able to perform, and humane employers, wherever found, acceded to our demand without a murmur. Here in the East and throughout the West the employers accede to our demand. The contractor for the Capitol, to his credit be it said, never acceded to the demand of our society, although he will admit that we embrace the genius and good sense of the craft. Our employers ought to be more of gentlemen than to try to brand us as fighting characters and despoilers of property. There is no need of a police force to guard Capitol Hill against us. We are no such men, as the record on our employers' books will prove. We have neither threatened nor intimidated. None of us have tried to enter your building; it was that unusually intelligent man you speak of in Friday morning's *Courant* that tried to enter, and who is now working for you. We are not strikers. We have not struck; we demanded nothing. Our employers have driven us into this trouble, and tried to take from us what we have had for many years. We want it understood that we are not loafers around Capitol Hill. Our meetings are not secret meetings, but for all members, just like any society or corporation—the Travelers' Insurance for instance. Our trade in the building line is bound up in Unions throughout the principal cities in the United States, and an individual stone-cutter cannot work outside of it unless in some small monument shop. We claim that it is impossible to get men competent outside the union to do the work in as good and as workmanlike manner as in the union. Our work is so unhealthy that but a small percentage of our craft reaches the age of forty years. It is claimed that the strike will not retard the work. We say it will retard it more than the public is aware of. Our time of leaving off work does not interfere with any other work. As to receiving $4 per day, it is only the fastest and ablest workmen that receive such wages. A great number work by the piece, and are paid in proportion.

We have given these few scattered facts to vindicate our cause, trusting that our troubles will come to a speedy termination, and be settled in favor of justice.

THE COMMITTEE
of Stone Cutters' Association.

A HEROIC YOUTH.

Among the applicants for clothes at the Allegheny City Building on Wednesday morning was, says the Pittsburg *Telegraph*, John Hoffman, a boy seventeen years of age, who by his own exertions on the night of the flood succeeded in saving no less than four lives. The boy was away from home at the time the storm came up, visiting some friends on Ohio street. He started for his father's house on Chestnut street as soon as the alarm was raised, and after seeing that the members of his family were all safe he secured a rope and entered two flooded buildings and was drawn out four separate times, on each occasion bringing a human being from the water. Two men and two boys were thus taken out by him. The crowd about him, even in the terrible confusion of that night, seemed to appreciate the deed, and raised a small sum of money for him, but it was stolen from him the same night. The next day he was taken sick from the effects of his hard night's work in the water, and he has just recovered. On the night of the flood he had on his "best suit," which, of course, was ruined in the muddy water. His other clothes were lost. A case more deserving of relief would be hard to find.

OLD SETTLERS.

If any one doubts the healthfulness and salubrity of the climate hereabouts, says the Adrian (Mich.) *Times*, he should have noticed a little collection of old gentlemen, who, on yesterday afternoon, accidentally gathered in front of the store of Rogers Brothers. The following seven met there, not by appointment, and W. H. Rogers, seeing the gathering, had the curiosity to ask their respective ages. The names and ages were as follows: Joshua Rider, ninety; M. Williams, seventy-three; T. J. Ludlow, seventy-two; Justus Andrews, seventy-three; T. J. Faxon, seventy-one; Gabriel Tood, seventy; and S. Kinney, the young man of the party, who had only reached the immature age of sixty-five. Most of these men are daily to be seen on our streets, and some of them are more active than many younger men. We think Lenawee County, and especially this section, can produce the liveliest, most active, and most intelligent lot of old gentlemen of any section of the State. We turn out the seven mentioned for the first batch, and if this is beaten, on a chance gathering, we shall try again. The combined ages of this party is 514 years.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

About 1 o'clock this morning a large fire broke out in the planing mills at the corner of Nassau street and Hudson avenue, Brooklyn. Owing to the large quantity of inflammable materials stored in the building, the flames suddenly burst through the roof with such brilliancy as to be visible all over New-York and Brooklyn. The fire burned with much fierceness for about half an hour, when it was brought under control. The mills are owned by Mr. Smith, and the damages are variously estimated at from $10,000 to $20,000.

LATE DISCOVERY.—MORSE'S LUXURENE, for the hair and scalp, most refined of all oleine dressings, and most serviceable in stopping the hair from falling off. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, and others in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

Stings of Insects

Are instantaneously relieved by a few applications of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

The best Elastic Truss, warranted the best, is sold at POMEROY'S, 744 Broadway, for $4.—*Advertisement.*

The All-gone Sensation

in Dyspepsia, is nothing to the all-gone feeling of the individual who has not a sound tooth in his head. To prevent such a contingency brush in the FRAGRANT SOZODONT every morning.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm Lozenges, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

CHESEBROUGH—DALY.—On Saturday, Aug. 8, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Col. WILLIAM H. CHESEBROUGH, of the United States Legation at London, to EMMA, daughter of John T. Daly, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

CLARK.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Friday, 7th inst., ELIZA THOMPSON, infant daughter of George and Sobronia W. Clark.

DECKER.—On Friday, 7th inst., RICHARD J. DECKER, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother Jas. P. Decker, No. 350 West 19th st., on Monday at 10:30 A. M. The remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

FLOYD.—At Commack, Long Island, Aug. 8, EDWARD FLOYD.

Funeral Monday, Aug. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MAXWELL.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 8, after a long and painful illness, ABBY, wife of J. T. B. Maxwell, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 33d West 32 st., on Tuesday, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

PARSONS.—Of cholera infantum, LAURA, infant daughter of Dr. R. L. and Helen L. Parsons, on Friday, 7th inst.

Funeral services at the City Asylum for the insane, Blackwell's Island, at 1:30 o'clock, on Sunday, 9th inst.

RUTTKAY.—At Northampton, Mass., Aug. 6, at 9:15 A. M., of brain fever, ALBERT KOSSUTH RUTTKAY, aged 10 months and 28 days, only son of Albert and Laura W. Ruttkay.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—Aug. 7, JOHN TAYLOR, native of Queens County, Ireland, in his 42d year.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 28 Bergen st., Brooklyn, Saturday, Aug. 8. Interment at Green-Wood.

THORNELL.—At Tenafly, N. J., on Saturday, CLARENCE R., son of Thomas L. and Rebecca C. Thornell.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALL.—At Warsaw, Rice County, Minn., July 20, WILLIAM J. WALL, son of the late William and Mary Wall, in the 34th year of his age.

WYCKOFF.—Friday, Aug. 7, 1874. After a short illness MARY A., wife of Simon P. Wyckoff, in the 71st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, W. S. Silcocks, No. 238 Livingston street, Brooklyn, Sunday, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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FINANCIAL AGENTS, POST OFFICE DRAWER NO. 29.
Hon. F. A. ALBERGER, President,
Gen. A. S. DIVEN, Vice President,
WM. C. MOORE, Treasurer,
REUBEN F. TODD, Secretary.
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES RECEIVED.

THE PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING COMPANY (capital $100,000) will paint or apply a heavy coating of plastic slate to leaking tin roofs or worn-out roofs of shingles, gravel, &c., and furnish a responsible guaranty to keep them water-tight for three or five years for
TWO CENTS TO EIGHT CENTS
per square foot.
Refer to 1,000 roofs three to nine years old.
Office No. 79 Maiden lane.

50,000 PEOPLE HAVE HAD TEETH EXTRACTED under our pure, fresh GAS without pain or injury, and thousands are wearing our beautiful artificial Dentures with entire satisfaction. Prices of all operations very moderate. New location, No. 45 East 23d st., opposite Association Hall.
DR. WAIT & SON.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 15, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 5 and 11 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE or pain; diseases of females a specialty, by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL
CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,
MADISON AV., CORNER 28TH ST.
Rev. C. C. TIFFANY, Rector.
DIVINE SERVICE, MORNING AT 10:30.
A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL.

AT DE GARMO HALL, NO. 82 FIFTH AVENUE, corner of Fourteenth st., Sunday, 10:30 A. M., Scientific Sermon by S. P. Andrews; 2:30, Conference; 7:45 P. M., Mrs. Abby Burnham, inspirative speaker. Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, S. P. Andrews and other speakers.

A MOMENTOUS THEME.—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion Church of Christ, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Mystical Babylon, What She is, and What our Duty Toward Her." Come and hear.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH AV. and 20th st., Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor.—Sunday, Aug. 9, Rev. C. H. Brigham will preach at 10:45 A. M. No evening service.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th st.—Preaching Aug. 9 by Rev. Dr. Graves, of Manchester, N. H., at 10:30 A. M.

BIBLE PRIMITIVE RELIGION.—FREE AND full salvation, without money, price, or hirelings; Revelations, xxii., 17; Isaiah, lv.; prayer-meetings every Friday evening; No. 353 West 36th st.; all welcome. BENJN. ALBRO. Read Ezekiel xiii.

BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Morton sts.—Preaching Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by Dr. Miley, of Drew Seminary. Seats free. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, PROTestant Episcopal, East 25th st., near Madison av.—The regular Sunday services will be held continuously through the Summer months at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 42d st. Service on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, CORner 45th st. and 5th av.—Divine service at 10:30 A. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH
OF NEW-YORK,
Madison av. and 47th st.,
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Divine services as usual
EVERY SUNDAY DURING THE SUMMER
at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

FOURTH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, West 48th st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Services in this church on Sabbath, the 9th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. James Kennedy, in the morning at 10:30 o'clock, and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject in the evening—"The Rainbow About the Throne," Rev. iv., 3. Strangers cordially invited.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 31st st. and 9th av.—Preaching on Sunday morning by Rev. John Kirkpatrick, at 10:30 o'clock. No evening service.

REV. DR. HARTZELL WILL PREACH IN THE Church of Our Saviour, (Sixth Universalist,) 57th st., near 8th av., Sunday morning, at 10:45 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. Strangers seated.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting MONDAY, Aug. 10, at 8 P. M., at [illegible] Buildings, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. [illegible]

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES AND DOINGS.

Col. O. F. Wentworth has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice for the Third Brigade, First Division.

Capt. Henry S. Manning has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice for the Eleventh Brigade, Second Division.

An election has been ordered to take place next week for the purpose of choosing a commander for the Second Brigade.

The Tenth Regiment, Albany, Col. Oliver commanding, will parade at the grounds of the Albany Art and Agricultural Association, next week.

At an election held by the members of Company C, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Second Lieut. Alexander D. Gardner was elected to be First Lieutenant.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, will proceed, in fatigue uniform, to Creedmoor, on Thursday, at 8:20 A. M., for rifle practice.

The Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, Brooklyn, Col. James Jourdan commanding, will proceed, in fatigue uniform, to Creedmoor, Long Island, to-morrow, for rifle practice.

The Head-quarters of Gen. J. M. Varian, commanding the Third Brigade, have been removed to the armory of the Eighth Regiment, No. 221 West Twenty-third street.

Company C, Twenty-seventh Regiment, held its first drill in field movements at Sing Sing on Friday evening. A large concourse of spectators was present to witness the proceedings.

Capt. E. H. Kent, the newly-elected commander of the Washington Grey Troop Cavalry, has not yet received his commission. The command of the corps is still held by Lieut. Barton.

Company K, Ninth Regiment, Capt. Spencer commanding, went into encampment at Passaic, N. J., on Thursday last. A reception was tendered to the members of the company, on Friday evening, by Mayor Aycrigg and the Common Council of the City of Passaic.

Company C, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. James M. Brady commanding, will hold its annual picnic at Reenz's Elm Park, corner of Eighth avenue and Ninety-second street, on Monday, the 24th instant. The music for the occasion will be provided by Dodworth's band, and a pleasant time is anticipated.

An Examining Board has been appointed for the head-quarters of the First Division. The following officers will constitute the board: Col. J. H. Budke, Third Cavalry; Col. Porter, Twenty-second Regiment, and Col. Mitchell, of Gen. Shaler's staff. The sessions of the board have not yet been appointed.

Company G, Eleventh Regiment, Capt. Robert Gross commanding, held a competition match for a subscription medal on Thursday evening. Second Lieut. John Quinzer was the successful contestant. At a meeting of the members of Company F in this command on Thursday evening, Private George Schumann was elected Second Lieutenant, vice Joseph Pohler, promoted to be Captain.

On the occasion of the recent parade of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, at Creedmoor, it was found that out of the ammunition issued to the regiment 500 cartridges were missing. It was supposed at the time that some person connected with the regiment had surreptitiously removed them. An investigation at the Ordnance Department, however, disclosed the fact that, although requisition had been made for 3,000 rounds of ammunition, only 2,500 rounds had been issued.

An Irish-American Rifle Club was organized on Wednesday last, for the purpose of promoting rifle practice. The rules and regulations adopted will be in conformity with those of the National Rifle Association. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Gen. F. F. Millen, President; Bethel Burton, Vice President; Adjt. W. H. Murphy, Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee, in addition to the foregoing members, includes the following: J. J. O'Kelly, Major P. M. Haverty, and Dr. McGuire.

The Commander in Chief has had under consideration the appeals of Capt. John O'Brian, and First Lieut. George D. Emerson, of the Seventy-fourth Regiment, and of Capt. A. Schoenwald, First Lieut. Gustave R. Waldo, Second Lieut. Richard Ripka, and Second Lieut. Lewis F. Heiser, of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, from the proceedings, findings, and sentences of a general court-martial, convened at Buffalo, Jan. 15, 1874, and approves the decision of the court, with a reduction in the amount of the fine imposed upon Lewis F. Heiser, of the Sixty-fifth Regiment.

Col. Scott, commanding the Eighth Regiment, has issued an order directing his command to assemble at the regimental armory on Thursday, the 20th instant, at 6:45 A. M., for the purpose of parading at Creedmoor, Long Island, for rifle practice. Commandants are directed to hold each member of their respective commands responsible for the rifles in use by them, also to provide water carriers for the occasion. Field and staff officers are directed to report to the Colonel, non-commissioned staff, drum and fife corps to the Adjutant. The rifle club attached to this command held a practice match at the armory on Wednesday evening.

In General Orders No. 16, from Adjt. Gen. Rathbone, under date of May 26, 1874, relating to the parade of the several organizations of the First and Second Divisions at Creedmoor, Long Island, the several companies embraced in those commands were directed to "report in detail to the Head-quarters of the Adjutant General the results of all target practice. The order further stated that blanks would be furnished for that purpose. Up to the present time no blanks have been received by any of the several brigades composing the First and Second Divisions, although the scores of the Twelfth Regiment were ready on June 15.

The point of interest in military circles at the present time is centered in rifle practice at Creedmoor. During the past week the First Battalion, First Division, and the Fifteenth Battalion, Second Division, practiced on the range. No satisfactory results were obtained in either case, however, for the reason that the proper attention necessary for successful marksmanship has not been devoted to aiming and sighting drill. This has been the case with every organization that has yet visited Creedmoor. Upon making a summary of the results of a day's practice at the targets, the commanders of the various corps have invariably excused the poor shooting made by their men by stating that they had never had any practice. Admitting this to be the case, there is no reason why the men should not be taught in their respective armories the proper mode of holding a rifle, raising the sight to the elevation necessary to hit the target at a given distance, and some other minor details. With these qualifications, and a competent instructor in rifle practice to inspect the firing, the results would be far more satisfactory than they have yet been, and an interest in target practice would be more generally developed. The closing match for the purpose of selecting a "team" to practice for the Irish-American contest, which takes place on Sept. 29, was held on Wednesday. A small number, who were unable to be present on that occasion, completed their requisite scores yesterday. From the number who have practiced at all the competitions twelve marksmen will be selected by the Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club to practice frequently until the day set apart for the international match. The attendant expenses will be defrayed by the club. The annual meeting of the Montreal Rifle Club opens on Tuesday, and will continue four days. A number of marksmen, members of the National Rifle Association of this City, will be present during the meeting.

At a brigade court-martial, convened in the Twelfth Regiment Armory last February, Major J. P. McIvor, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, was tried for absence from a regimental parade on July 23, 1873, and verdict rendered against him. Major McIvor appealed to the Commander in Chief from the verdict of the court, claiming as his defense that at the time of the parade from which he was absent he was a member of a court-martial, and acted upon the belief that his duties in that capacity relieved him from active service with his regiment. The case was submitted to Judge Advocate General J. H. Wood, who recommended that the appeal be allowed, for the reason that neither the military code nor the general regulations for the guidance of the National Guard furnishes specific rules for the determination of that question. In such a case the Judge Advocate General holds that the only remedy is to follow the usages and customs of the United States service in similar cases. The rule as there laid down is as follows: "Officers detailed on courts martial, boards of examination, &c., are not, as a general rule, properly liable, while thus engaged, for the discharge of their ordinary duties as regimental and company officers, &c. When the proximity of their commands will enable them to perform these duties without interference with those of the service upon which they have been thus detailed, they may, in their discretion, do so, but in the absence of a special order requiring it, on the part of the proper superior, their detail should be regarded as necessarily relieving them from the performance of this extra labor." The Judge Advocate General further states that while Major McIvor had the legal right to absent himself from the parades, there appeared to be no good reason why he should have done so, as the court-martial with which he was connected adjourned from July 1 to the 1st of September, 1873. In conclusion he recommended that a uniform rule be adopted for the guidance of the National Guard in similar cases. The Commander in Chief, on receipt of the decision of the Judge Advocate General, allowed the appeal, and remitted the fines.

CONVENTION OF YOUNG PRESBYTERIANS.

Rev. Samuel T. Clark, Chairman of the State Committee, has issued a call for a Convention of [illegible] to be held at Saratoga, Aug. [illegible] men, lawyers, and physicians who are enthusiastically devoted to Presbyterianism, can learn her nature, discuss their duties, become acquainted with each other, lay out plans for saving feeble and dying churches, and talk of the best modes of awakening deep religious interests during the weeks of prayer.

PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

On Saturday, the 18th inst., says the correspondent of the London *News* writing from Santander, I heard from a friend in an official position, and well qualified to know the fact, that Cuenca had fallen on the 15th, and he gave me the fullest information as to what the Carlists had done. Of course the Government were equally well informed, but they took good care not to let the public know it. The attempt to suppress the news was, however, evidently beyond their powers, for the next *Gazette*, that of the 19th, said: "Gen. Soria Santa Cruz, in a dispatch of yesterday, informs us that by a Sergeant of the Civil Guard, flying from Cuenca, he has learned that on the 15th of this month, at 2 in the afternoon, the city surrendered, the prisoners being conducted to Chelva." Only the previous day the *Gazette* announced that Cuenca was defending itself with great vigor. This shows what reliance is to be placed on official statements. It is true that the Carlists did not attempt to hold the place, but retired in a few hours with a booty of some £32,000, four mountain guns, many rifles, besides a large number of prisoners, having, it is said, decimated the volunteers and committed other atrocities.

The same *Gazette*, after a long preamble in the true Spanish style, informing the nation that the Government, "inspired with the most lofty sentiments, has vainly made the greatest efforts to bring the rebels to a sense of their duties," &c., states that the following decrees are issued: "All Spain and the isles adjacent are declared in a state of siege. Permanent military commissions are to be constituted in all the provinces to make known all acts of rebellion." Another article is somewhat curious. It says: "The Government in due time will give an account to the Cortes of this decree." Not content with the first preamble, another as long follows, winding up with more decrees enabling the Government to seize the property of persons found to be associated with the Carlists, with the object of preventing the same from being applied to the support of the enemy; to pay the damages occasioned by the war to the heirs of officers, soldiers, and volunteers who may be shot after surrender, on the following scale: Officers above the rank of Captain, £4,000; below it, £2,000; soldiers and volunteers, £1,000. No transfer of Carlist property is to be valid after the publication of this decree. Another dissolves all societies not constituted under Government authority. Then there is a press decree in these words: "The periodical press will not publish other news of the Carlist insurrection than that inserted in the *Gaceta de Madrid*." Another as lengthy preamble (fortunately the last) introduces a string of decrees calling out 125,000 men of the "extraordinary reserve" of from twenty-two to thirty-five years of age. The decrees are to be carried out immediately, and we shall soon see with what result. If half the number of the reserve called for are forthcoming it is as much as can be expected, while as to the amount to be realized by the seizure of Carlist property it will not be much, I fancy. In the Basque provinces and other parts under Carlist domination, people are very well protected just now where they are, and the application of the decree will have to be suspended until the rebellion is mastered, which period is very far off indeed I fear.

Unfortunately the Carlists are but too good hands at reprisals, and there is not the slightest doubt that they will in their turn seize and sequestrate all the property of the Liberals upon which they can lay their hands, and the owners themselves to boot, as indeed they have already done on the coast of Biscay. Severe measures put in force months and months ago would have stifled the rebellion at its outbreak, but it is too late to do so by those means now. The war when it recommences in earnest will be of fearful bitterness, and the only hope is in European intervention. The pride of the Spaniard revolts at such an idea, but the true lovers of their country anxiously look forward to this as the only solution of difficulties which have now reached a climax.

The *Imparcial*, a journal of Madrid of high position, openly advocates union with Portugal as a means of extrication from the present chaotic state, but the rest of the press oppose it, and the Portuguese themselves are quite content to remain as they are. They are by no means envious of their neighbors. One of the most objectionable and unpopular of taxes has recently been discovered and put into force by the unfortunate chief of the financial department of the present Government, Señor Camacho. It is no less than our own match tax. It is much to be regretted that he did not look into our recent history before adopting it. The duty to be raised is at the rate of 400 per cent. upon selling prices, and this in a country where a cigar or cigarette is never out of the mouth of man or boy. As a matter of course the match makers are moving heaven and earth to rescind the obnoxious impost, which is simple ruin to them. Luckily the largest manufactories are in the Basque Provinces, out of the reach of the Republican tax collectors, and unless the Carlists adopt the tax, the makers are safe for the present at all events.

This place was in a most excited state last night from the news, industriously circulated, that Marshal Serrano had been assassinated at the Escurial by a soldier, and that there had been rioting and street fighting in Madrid in consequence of the fall of Cuenca, which had become known. All day, and, indeed to this moment, the greatest uncertainty has prevailed as to the truth of the news. It is doubtless a canard, but people believe anything, and not unfrequently act upon it, too, when the liberty of the press is taken away. So much for the attempt of the Government to suppress "false news."

THE INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Some notion of the difficulties of constructing the Indus Valley Railway, the proper gauge for which was recently so warmly discussed at the Institution of Civil Engineers, may be gathered from the 'Progress Report' for the year ending the 31st of March last by Col. Peile, R. E., who has charge of the undertaking. Two bridges of extraordinary dimensions will be required, one over the Sutlej River, and the other to cross the Indus itself. The former has been already decided on as to design and position, and will consist of sixteen spans of 264 feet each, measuring from centre to centre of the piers. These piers will have to be built on iron cylinders, about 19 feet in diameter, and sunk 100 feet below low water. But the site of the Indus bridge is not determined, except so far that it will be in the vicinity of Sukkur, and the report indicates three different proposals between which a choice must be made. One of these takes advantage of an island, and crosses the divided channels by very large spans. Another is to cross at New-Sukker, where the river is over 1,000 yards wide, by a bridge of ordinary construction. And a third would take a narrower intermediate part of the channel, where the stream is, of course, deeper, but where there is rock available for the foundations at one extremity. The estimates for these three projects are respectively £210,000, £386,000, and £246,000, so that it is not too much to say that it will cost at least a quarter of a million to execute either of them. A steam ferry is to be established at Sukkur before the line is otherwise complete, to be used pending the successful completion of the bridge."

COAL IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Fransisco *Chronicle* says: "It has often happened in the history of mankind that coal and iron have been discovered in the same country pretty nearly at the same time, and whenever this has been the case a wonderful accession of prosperity has immediately accrued to the fortunate community. It is to such a coincidence that England owes her long period of commercial importance, for the percentage of dead weight, even in rich iron ore, is so great as to render unprofitable its transportation far from the mines for smelting purposes. The same proximity of the two important minerals has given enormous riches to the unimportant kingdom of Belgium, and all the world over the iron-master and the coal-owner head the moneyed industries of these countries. It has long been known that large quantities of iron ore of low grade existed in various parts of California, but the high price of coal has prevented any attempt to utilize the metal. Now the discoveries of coal in the Ione Valley and at Lincoln promise to give an unlimited supply at a low rate, and it may consequently be very soon possible to try what can be done with the iron ore. Hitherto it has been proved that where coal is found iron is not far off; and the prospector who despairs of finding auriferous deposits may turn his wanderings to great account by looking for the more useful metal. It will be a great thing to get coal for ourselves without sending money to Australia or British Columbia for it. It will be a still greater benefit if we can manage to utilize the iron we have or find more. California will be impelled forward with giant strides when she begins to smelt iron, and the first plate turned out will do more to insure future prosperity than the locating of a diamond mine could accomplish."

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT ASSOCIATION AND PRESIDENT GRANT.

The *Daily State Journal*, Springfield, Ill., says: "A letter has been received by the Lincoln Monument Association from President Grant, declining to deliver the oration upon the occasion of the dedication of the Lincoln Monument. The President's letter expresses high admiration for the character and public services of the late President. He also gives expression to his regrets for his inability to deliver an address that would be equal to the occasion. Placing himself in such a position would, he says, be so foreign to his usual wont that he feels himself unequal to the task. He hopes the association will select some man to deliver the address who will meet the expectations of the nation, and who can do justice to the memory and patriotic services of the great man in whose honor the monument is erected. His official duties, he adds, are such that he cannot promise to be at any place at any specified day so far away from the National Capital; therefore he cannot positively promise to be present at the unveiling of the statue, but hopes to give himself that pleasure if it be possible for him to do so. In conclusion, he thanks the association for the honor which they have shown him by the invitation. The letter is addressed to Gov. Oglesby, President of the association, [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1900 West. Union.... 75⅝	2000 Union Pacific... 29⅜
300 do.......s3. 75⅝	500 do.......b3. 29½
200 do.......c. 75⅝	1500 do. 29⅜
600 do. 75⅝	600 do. 29⅜
800 do. 75¼	1500 do.......b3. 29⅜
300 do. 75⅜	500 do. 29⅜
100 Pacific Mail...b3. 45⅜	1100 do.......s3. 29⅜
400 do. 45⅜	100 do.......b3. 29¾
600 do. 45½	200 do.......s3. 29½
900 do. 45⅝	100 do.......s3. 29⅜
200 do.......b3. 45⅝	1000 do. 29⅝
400 do. 45⅝	700 do. 29⅜
1400 Erie Railway.... 32⅜	500 North-western... 38⅛
400 do. 32½	100 do.......c. 38⅛
200 do. 32⅜	100 do. 38
600 do.......c. 32⅜	300 Tol. & Wab. 36⅛
1800 do. 32¾	500 Lake Shore. 73⅛
1200 do. 32⅜	1300 do. 73¼
200 St. Paul. 34⅞	100 do. 73⅛
700 do. 35	2100 do.......s3. 73⅛
100 do. 35⅛	400 do. 73¼
100 do. 35⅛	100 C., C. & I. C....... 13⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,150 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......117⅜	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C........112
1,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '67........116	20,000 do.......b. c. 112⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N........116½	15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......b. c. 117¾
3,000 do.......b. c. 116¼	4,000 do.......b. c. 117⅝
40,000 U. S. 6s, C. 12. 117¼	4,000 do. 117⅝
75,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.......b. 112	40,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.......b. c. 110¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. Bds. 92⅞	100 Ch. & R. I....b. c. 99½
1,000 Tenn. 6s, Old, x coup. 57½	100 do.......c. 99¾
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 100½	100 do. 99½
5,000 N. J. C. conv. 102¼	100 do. 99⅝
1,000 do.......b. c. 102⅛	100 N. Y. C. & H...b. c. 100⅞
5,000 N. J. C. 1st M. 103	65 do. 101
2,000 C. & N. W. Con. Coup. Gld. Bd. 80	100 do. 100⅞
	300 do.......s4. 100⅞
	2400 do.......b3. 101
7,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C. 104¾	100 do. 101
1,000 West. P. bds. 82	800 do. 101⅛
1,000 Pa. 7s, G'd. by Mo. 100	100 do.......s3. 101⅛
	200 do.......s3. 101⅛
4,000 U. P. 1st M. 84¼	100 L.S. & M.S.b.c.s3. 73¼
4,000 do. 84⅜	100 do. 73¼
2,000 T. & W. 1st. 92½	100 do.......b3. 73¾
7,000 M & E. 1st.b. c. 106	100 do.......s3. 73⅛
50 Fourth N.Bank. 101	100 do. 73⅛
200 Del. & H.Canal. 114¾	500 do.......b3. 73⅜
100 Quick. S. Pf.b. c. 32	100 Union Pa..b. c.b3. 29⅜
30 U. S. Express. 68	1800 do. 29½
37 do.......b. c. 68	600 do.......s3. 29½
30 Adams Exp..b. c. 108	600 do.......b3. 29⅝
700 W. U. T....b. c. b3. 75¼	700 do. 29⅝
200 do. 74½	300 do.......s3. 29½
300 do.......s3. 75⅜	400 do.......b3. 29½
400 do. 75⅜	200 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 38⅛
100 do.......b3. 75⅝	100 do. 38
400 do.......s3. 75¼	100 do. 38¼
300 do. 75⅜	200 D., L. & W...b. c. 107⅞
600 do. 75⅝	100 do.......s3. 107⅛
100 do. 75⅜	47 N. J. Central. 106⅛
300 Erie Railw....b. c. 32⅜	15 do.......b. c. 106⅛
200 do.......s3. 32⅜	100 do. 106
100 Harlem....b. c. c. 123¾	100 C., M. & S. P.b. c. 35⅛
300 P. M. S.S.Co.b. c. 45⅞	100 do. 35
200 do.......b3. 45¾	100 do.......c. 35⅛
200 do.......s3. 45⅝	200 C., M. & S. P. Pf.......c. s3. 52¾
200 do.......s10. 45⅝	
800 do.......b3. 45¾	300 do. 52⅝
900 do. 45⅝	100 do. 52⅞
300 do. 45⅝	100 do.......s3. 52⅜
800 do.......b3. 45⅝	100 do. 53
100 do.......s3. 45¾	100 do. 52⅞
100 do. 45⅝	200 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 24⅜
200 do.......s10. 45⅝	100 do. 24½
200 do.......b3. 45⅞	100 C., C. & I. C.b. c. 13⅛
2000 do. 44⅞	100 do. 13⅛
10 Clev. & P. G'd. 88⅞	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

500 West'n Union.s3. 75¼	100 North-west'n.b3. 38¼
100 do. 75⅜	1000 do. 38⅛
100 do.......b3. 75½	100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 101⅛
500 do. 75⅝	100 Lake Shore. 73¼
500 do. 75⅝	200 do. 73⅛
100 do.......c. 75⅜	100 do.......s3. 73⅛
300 do.......s3. 75⅜	200 do.......s5. 73¼
600 do. 75½	800 do.......s3. 73⅛
900 do. 75⅜	300 do. 73⅛
100 do.......s3. 75⅜	1100 Erie.......b3. 32⅜
500 do. 75⅝	900 do. 32⅜
500 do. 75⅝	100 do.......s3. 32⅜
200 do. 75⅜	100 do.......b3. 32¼
100 do.......c. 75½	200 St. Paul. 35⅛
1300 Pacific Mail. 45⅞	100 do. 35⅛
1400 do.......b3. 46	300 Union Pacific. 29½
600 do. 46	100 do. 29½
300 do.......s3. 45⅞	100 do. 29⅝
1400 do.......b3. 46	1500 do. 29⅝
600 do. 45⅞	100 do.......s3. 29⅝
100 do.......s3. 46	100 do. 29⅝
800 do.......b3. 46⅛	100 Tol. & Wab. 36½
200 do. 46	100 do. 36½
500 do. 46⅛	100 do. 36⅝
200 do.......s3. 46⅛	500 Ohio & Miss. 24⅜
300 C., C. & I. C. 13¼	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Va. 6s, Con. 2d series.....b. c. 35	100 L.S.&M.So.b.c.s3. 73¼
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new S's.......b. c. 57	100 do. 73⅛
	200 do. 73⅛
25 National Bank... 100	100 do.......s3. 73⅛
200 W. Un. Tel.b. c.s3. 75½	400 C., M. & St. P...b.c. 35
300 do. 75½	100 do.......b3. 35
300 do.......s3. 75⅝	200 Un. Pac.......b. c. 29⅝
200 do. 75½	200 do.......s3. 29⅝
400 Erie.......b. c.s3. 32¾	100 do.......s3. 29½
600 Pac. M. S. Co..b.c. 46⅛	100 do. 29½
100 do.......b3. 46⅛	500 do. 29⅝
100 do. 46	5 Mor. & Essex. 94⅝
100 do.......b3. 46	100 Chi. & Alt....b. c. 102
100 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 38¼	50 Chi. & Alt. Pf. b. c. 105
100 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 99½	20 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 25
100 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 36¼	100 C.C.&I.C..b.c.s5. 13
	200 do. 13

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

2500 Tol. & W. 2d M. 78	200 Erie. 32¾
5000 U. P. Income. 82½	100 Lake Shore....b3. 73¼
300 West'n Union. 75¼	100 Pittsburg. 88⅛
800 do.......b3. 75⅝	100 North-western. 38
400 do.......s3. 75⅜	100 Rock Island. 99½
1200 Pacific Mail.b3. 45⅞	500 St. Paul. 34⅞
800 do. 45⅞	100 St. Paul Pf. 52⅞
200 N. Y. C. & H...b3. 101	100 do. 52¾
5 do. 101¼	100 Tol. & Wab....c. 36
500 Union Pacific. 29⅝	100 do.......s3. 36
200 do.......s3. 29⅜	200 C., C. & I. C. 13
100 do. 29⅜	100 do. 12¾
225 do. 29⅜	100 do. 12⅞
300 do. 29⅝	

SATURDAY, Aug. 8—P. M.

The topics of interest to-day in Wall street circles were the large shipment of specie to Europe and the failure of a long-established and reputable dry goods importing house. Messrs. Paton & Co. this morning, in a circular issued by themselves, announced that they were under the necessity of declaring a suspension of their business, the reasons assigned being the stagnation of trade and speculation, the declension in values, and the inability of the firm to make realizations on a large stock of goods. The house was in difficulties during the stringent period of September last year, and at that time made a settlement with their creditors, on the basis of full payments of liabilities in installments. The sixth installment was promptly paid, but the seventh installment, due on Monday, will be in default, and Paton & Co. announce their entire inability to pay. The affair was a subject of general regret in trade circles. Their failure, however, can scarcely be construed as indicating any serious condition now actually existing in commercial or mercantile affairs, but rather as one of the lingering and late results of the panic of last Fall. The past year's business, though not by any means flattering in its extent, has been one of the safest for many years—the most cautious since the outbreak of the Rebellion, and we do not anticipate many commercial suspensions for the present fiscal year, at least. Messrs. Paton & Co.'s misfortune bears the same relation to the panic as the few recent defaults by railroads in their July and August interest, both of which classes of failure may be regarded as among the last casualties of that disastrous period. The quiet, or rather dull, business of the Winter, Spring, and Summer, up to the present, is the outcome of the caution inspired among business men, under the conservative influence of which they have everywhere striven merely to meet the immediate demands of trade, and nothing beyond it. In many hundreds of instances failures have only been averted by this prudence, for it is undeniable that numerous firms who now breathe freely were then so terribly crippled that their survival was extremely problematical. The most serious juncture is past now, and the same foresight and judgment will carry the business community into fair weather, though any attempt to stimulate an artificial activity this Fall might bring a recurrence of calamity. The crop prospects have rarely been more encouraging, and the market for money is literally gorged. But the plethora scarcely represents a true interior view of the state of trade. Speculation monopolizes as large an amount of capital as is engaged in legitimate trade, and it is a fact that the large capital at present lying idle does not altogether indicate the resources of true commercial and mercantile enterprise. The bulk of this surplus capital is owned by speculators, who will continue to hold it for speculative purposes, as the profits of ordinary trade are not rapid enough for their acquisitive propensities; and it has come into their hands through the same ill-advised propensity on the part of the farmers and tradesmen of the whole country, who like, now and then, to speculate with their surplus profits. The excess of reserve of the New-York Banks to-day is $31,724,100, and the Money Market is easy solely because there is no present use for money. Just as soon as the real business men want money to move the large crops and to make their Fall investments, speculation clenches its fist on this surplus [illegible] at 2, 2½, or 3 ₱ cent. The shipment of Specie to Europe to-day amounted to $2,214,614, and aggregated for the week $3,521,442, almost exclusively in American Gold coin. This is the heaviest export of any week in upward of two years past, and is mainly attributable to the advance in the Bank of England rate of discount. Gold opened dull, at 110¼, but the market ruled firm. The price closed at the same figure, but a few intermediate sales were made at 110¼. Carrying rates were ¼@2½ ₱ cent. The Sub-Treasurer paid out, to-day, $99,000 for interest, the total interest disbursements of the week amounting to $2,674,000. Bonds to the amount of $32,000 were redeemed in the same period. The day's Customs receipts are $240,000, and the amount for the week, $2,457,000. The total imports for the week of Dry Goods and General Merchandise amount in value to $7,009,676, and the amount since Jan. 1, $253,393,426. Money was easy throughout the day, and closed at 2@3 ₱ cent. on call. Foreign Exchange was quiet at yesterday's rates—$4 86¼@$4 87 for prime 60 days' sterling, and $4 90¼@$4 90½ for demand bills.

The weekly Bank Statement is a favorable one, and shows a net increase in the legal reserve of $1,296,825, which brings the excess of reserve up to $31,724,100. The loans are decreased $1,478,300, and the deposits are down $479,700. The Specie line is increased $446,300, and the Legal Tenders $730,000. The Specie average and the effect upon it of the week's heavy Gold shipment will be more accurately reflected by the Bank Statement of next week, as a large proportion of the amount sent to Europe to-day was withdrawn from Bank only yesterday:

The following table shows the changes in the New-York City Banks this week, as compared with last:

	Aug. 1.	Aug. 8.	
Loans	$282,012,600	$280,534,300	Dec. $1,478,300
Specie	25,293,700	25,740,000	Inc. 446,300
Circulation	25,762,200	25,805,700	Inc. 43,500
Deposits	242,741,300	242,261,600	Dec. 479,700
Legal Ten.	65,818,900	66,549,500	Inc. 730,600

The stock market has ruled quiet and firm to-day, with a fractional improvement in prices on the most active Shares, excepting North-western, Western Union, Lake Shore and Ohios, which closed the same as on yesterday, and C. C. & I. C., North-western preferred, Wabash, and Harlem, which showed a decline of ⅛ to ¾ at the close. Union Pacific was the feature of the day's transactions, the sales aggregating 18,000 shares. Pacific Mail was almost equally active under the influence of the announcement that the Inspectors appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the new steamships of the company had made a favarable report in relation thereto. Western Union sold to the extent of 12,400 shares. The greatest advance of the day was in Pacific Mail and Wabash ⅝ ₱ cent. each, and in St. Paul Common ⅛ ₱ cent. Railway Mortgages were generally firm, and prices well maintained. Chicago and North-western Gold Bonds advanced to 80; Union Pacifics, first, sold at 84¼@84⅜, and Incomes at 82½; Wabash second at 78; first, 92½; Western Pacifics, 82, and New-York Central first at 104¾. The conversion of Union Pacific Incomes into New Sinking Fund Bonds is proceeding very satisfactorily. State Securities were dull and steady: Missouri Long sixes brought 92⅞; Tennessee sixes, old, ex-coupon, 57½; new sixes, 57; Virginia sixes, consolidated, second sixes, 35. Bank Shares were quiet and steady. Ninth National sold at 100, and Fourth National at 101.

The following are the final prices of to-day, in comparison with those of Friday:

Closing Quotations—Aug. 8.

	Friday.	Saturday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., '81	112½	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	111¾	111½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117¾	117⅝
American Gold	110¼	110¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86¼@$4 87	$4 86¼@$4 87
N. Y. Central & Hudson	101	101¼
Chicago & Rock Island	99¼	99½
Pacific Mail	45¾	45⅞
St. Paul Common	34¾	34⅞
St. Paul Preferred	52½	52¾
Western Union	75¼	75¼
Union Pacific	29¼	29⅝
Lake Shore	73¼	73¼
Toledo & Wabash	36¼	36
Worth-western Common	38	38
North-western Preferred	55¾	55⅛
Delaware & Lackawanna	107⅜	107½
N. J. Central	106⅛	106⅛
Panama	112	111¾
Erie	31⅝	31¾
Ohio & Mississippi	25	25
C., C. & I. C.	13⅛	12⅞
Harlem	124½	123¾

The extreme range of prices for Stocks, and the total sales of Shares, are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. C. & Hudson Con.	101⅛	100⅞	4,700
Lake Shore	73⅜	73⅛	8,600
Rock Island	99⅝	99½	500
New-Jersey Central	106¼	106	300
Del., Lack. & Western	107⅛	107⅜	300
Wabash	36⅝	36	900
Harlem	123¾	123¾	100
Western Union Telegraph	75⅝	75¼	12,400
North-western	38⅜	38	2,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35¼	34⅞	2,300
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	53	52⅝	700
Pacific Mail	46⅛	45½	16,600
Erie	32⅞	32½	8,400
Ohio & Mississippi	24⅞	24⅜	700
Union Pacific	29⅞	29⅜	18,000
C., C. & Ind. Central	13¼	12⅞	900
Quicksilver Preferred	32	32	100
Total			77,500

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold balances	$1,479,589
Currency balances	1,677,475
Gross clearances	37,605,000

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$56,900,334
Currency balances	2,717,870
Gold exchanges	5,113,071
Gold balances	1,304,414

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117⅝	117¾
6s, 1881, Registered	117⅜	117½
6s, 1881, Coupons	118⅜	118⅝
5-20s, 1862, Registered	111⅛	112
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	111⅛	112
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114⅛	115
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115⅜	116
5-20s, 1865, Registered	114⅞	115¼
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	117	117¼
5-20s, 1865, New, Registered	115⅜	115½
5-20s, 1865, New, Coupons	116¼	116⅜
5-20s, 1867, Registered	116	116¼
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅝	117¾
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116	117
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117⅝	118
10-40s, Registered	110⅛	110¼
10-40s, Coupons	113⅜	113⅞
5s, 1881, Registered	111⅞	112⅛
5s, 1881, Coupons	112	112⅛
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	90	90½
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82	82¼

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83. 30	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct. 18
Alabama 5s, '86. 30	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R., Jan. & July. 40
Alabama 8s, '86. 45	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R., April & Oct. 40
California 7s. 110	Ohio 6s, '81. 102
Connecticut 6s. 102½	S. Car. 6s. 30
Georgia 7s, new bds. 88	S. Car. 6s, Jan. & J. 18
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 80	S. Car. 6s, Ap. & O. 18½
Indiana 5s. 101	S. Car. F. A., '66. 20
La. 6s, Levee bds. 23	S. C., Non-Fund. bs. 5¼
Mich. 6s, '78-'79. 101	Tenn. 6s, old. 77
Mich. 6s, '83. 101	Tenn. 6s o., ex coup. 56
Mich. 7s, '90. 101	Tenn. 6s, new bds. 57
Mo. 6s due in 1874. [illegible]	Tenn. 6s, n., ex coup. 56
Mo. 6s due in 1875. [illegible]	Tenn. 6s, n. s. 56
Mo. 6s due in 1876. 97½	Va. 6s, old. 30
Mo. 6s due in 1877. 94¼	Va. 6s, new bonds. 30
Mo. 6s due in 1878. [illegible]	Va. 6s, consol. bds. [illegible]
Mo. L. bs., due '81 to '91 inclusive. 92½	Va. 6s, cons. 2d s. 35
N. Y. reg. B'y Loan. 104½	Va. 6s, Def. bds. [illegible]
N. Y. 7s, B'y L'n. 104⅝	
N.C.6s,old,Ja. & July. 18	

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 3d Bds. 100½	N. Y. C. 6s, '87. 94
Chic. & Alton S. F. 100½	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E. 91
Chicago & Alton 1st. 106	N. Y. C. 6s, S. [illegible]
Chicago & Alt. Inc. 103	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C. 104½
Joliet & Chi. 1st. 103	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R. 104½
St. L., J. & C. 1st. [illegible]	Harlem 1st. [illegible]
Chic., B. & Q. 8s. [illegible]	[illegible]
Col. & [illegible]	Mich. So. 7s. [illegible]
Amer. D. & Im. Bds. 98	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 93¼
Chi. & N. W. I. Bds. 98	Ohio & M. Con. 90¼
Chi. & N. W. C. Bs. 84	Ohio & M. 2d Con. 73
Chi. & N. W. 1st. 97	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds. 90
Chi. & N. W. C. G. B. 79	Cen. Pac. S. A. Bds. 100
Winona & St. P. 2d. 65	West. Pac. Bds. 82
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F. 101	Union Pac. 1st Bds. 84¼
Morris & Essex 1st. 105	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 82
Mor. & Es. 7s, of '71. 96	Union Pac. Inc. 10s. 82
Erie 2d, 7s, '79. 99½	Union Pac. S. F. 68
Erie 3d, 7s, '83. 98	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st. 77
Erie 4th, 7s, '80. 98	P. R. of Mo. 1st C.B. 70
Long Dock Bds. 97¼	Pacific 7s, gd. by Mo. 99
B., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77. 85	P., F. W. & C. 1st. 104½
Han. & S. J. 8s C. 76	P., F. W. & C. 2d. 100½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct. '75. 102	P., F. W. & C. 3d. 96
Dub. & S. C. 1st. 90	Cleve. & P. C. S. F. 96
Dub. & S. C. 2d D. 90	Cleve. & P. 4th. 88½
Ind., B. & W. 1st. 45	C., C. & Ind. C. 1st. 81
Cleve. & Tol. S. F. 100	Alton & T. H. 1st. 103
Cleve. & Tol. New B. 97	Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf. 86
C., P. & A. New. Bs. 97	Alton & T. H. 2d In. 70
Det., M. & T. Bds. 87	Bel. & S. I. 1st, 8s. 94
Buff. & Erie New B. 97¼	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 73
Lake Shore Div. Bds. 95½	Tol. & W. 1st. Ext. 92
Lake Shore C. C. 1st. 95¾	Tol. & W. 1st, S.L.D. 75
Mich.Cen. C. 7s, 1902. 98	Tol. & W. 2d. 77
N. Y. & N. H. 6s. 101	Gt. West. 2d, '93. 75
N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 94½	

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America. 146	Market. 120
American Exchange. 111	Mechanics'. 134
City. 300	Mercantile. 114
Commerce. 116	Merchants'. 119
Continental. 89	Merchants' Ex. 106½
Corn Exchange. 120	Metropolitan. 125
First National. 200	New-York. 122
Fourth National. 101	New-York County. 200
Gallatin National. 128	Ninth National. 100
German American. 88	Peoples'. 140
Gold Exchange. 110	Phenix. 99½
Hanover. 100	St. Nicholas. 105
Importers & Trad's'. 190	State of New-York. 110
Irving. 125	Union. 137

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES.—AUG. 8.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	....
City 6s, new	104½	104⅝
Camden and Amboy	126	126¼
Pennsylvania Central	50¾	50⅞
Reading	55⅜	55⅞
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	42¼	42½
Philadelphia and Erie	18	18½
Northern Central	34½	35
Lehigh Navigation	44⅞	45
Lehigh Gold Loan	95½	95¾

The following is the official statement of the earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company:

For the month of July, 1874	$1,258,000
For the month of July, 1873	1,214,551
For the month of July, 1872	1,273,510
Earnings first seven months, 1874	7,66 ,026
Earnings first seven months, 1873	7,539,959
Earnings first seven months, 1872	6,781,126

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 8—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼@92⅜; for the account, 92½. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 109¼; New 5s, 104. Erie Railway Shares, 30; do. Preferred, 46½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August, at 8¼d.; do., nothing below Middling, deliverable August and September, at 83-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,300 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable October, at 8 5-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable October, at 8⅜d. Provisions—Pork, 73s. ₱ bbl. for New Mess.

THE PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Paris, for Liverpool—2 bales Waste, 12,124 bxs. Cheese, 758 pks. Butter, 7 bxs. Drills, 35 pks. Skins, 165 bags Ore, 51 bales Hops, 33 cases Hardware, 2 cases Pumps, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 307 bxs. Bacon, 161 bbls. Pork, 100 tcs. Beef, 202 pks. Agricultural Implements, 128 bales Cotton.

By the steamer Italy, for Liverpool—478 bxs. Cheese, 290 pks. Butter, 1,016 bxs. Bacon, 42,226 bushels Wheat, 300 tcs. Hams, 150 kegs Hams, 784 bales Cotton, 120 bbls. Resin, 49 pks. Tea, 383 pks. Corn-meal, 5 bales Furs, 36 bxs. Tobacco, 205 hhds. Tobacco, 36 pks. Tobacco.

By the bark David, for Cork—31,556 bushels Corn.

By the bark Oliveri, for Cork—28,696 bushels Corn.

By the bark Brasil, for Liverpool—3,691 bbls. Residuum, 50 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 10 bbls. Mineral Oil.

By the steamer Java, for Liverpool—29 bales Leather, 593 bales Cotton, 3,500 bxs. Cheese, 17,091 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Baltic, for Liverpool—46,270 bushels Wheat, 352 bales Cotton, 4,000 Staves, 18,221 bxs. Cheese, 137 pks. Butter, 41 tcs. Bacon, 204 bxs. Bacon, 391 bbls. Resin, 51 bales Leather.

By the bark Friedlief, for Hamburg—874 sticks Wood, 1,500 bxs. Extract, 250 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 4 pks. Scales.

By the brig Xilios, for Corunna—7,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Lafayette, for Havre—21 pks. Whalebone, 3 cases Veneers, 47 Sewing-machines, 2,591 pks. Hides, 40 bbls. Potashes, 338 hhds. Tallow, 25 cases Can Goods, 60 cks. Bone, 200 tcs. Lard, 753 cs. Copper, 69 bbls. Sweeps, 2 cases Domestics, 4 cases Cigars, 3 cases Tobacco, 4 bales Hair.

By the steamer Mosel, for Bremen—500 tcs. Lard, 6 pks. Hardware, 2,559 bags Rye, 109 bales Tobacco, 14,631 bxs. Cheese, 20 bxs. Oil Peppermint, 112 pks. Butter, 308 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 17 pks. Woodenware, 22 bxs. Clocks, 1 pk. Furs, 20 cases Cigars, 163 hhds. Tobacco, 295 cases Tobacco, 4 bales Leather, 26 bbls. Casings, 50 bxs. Bacon, 200 sks. Ore.

By the bark Adelina, for Cork—21,919 bushels Wheat.

By the bark J. Loring, for Riga—2,894 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Pickwick, for Santos—30 bxs. Florida Water, 1,400 bxs. Refined Petroleum, 100 bxs. Spirits Turpentine.

STATUES TO BE PLACED IN RAWLINS AND LINCOLN PARKS, WASHINGTON.

Two new statues will, says the Washington *Chronicle*, make their appearance in the public squares of the capital during the present year. The first will be a semi-colossal bronze statue of Gen. John A. Rawlins, chief of staff to Gen. Grant while in command of the armies of the United States, and subsequently Secretary of War during the earlier portion of the first Presidential administration of Gen. Grant. This statue has already reached here, and is now awaiting the pedestal contracted for with the Westham Granite Company, near Richmond, Va. The statue will be placed in Rawlins square, immediately south-west of the new State Department. The other statue is of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, and executed in Rome by the sculptor Ball. The fund which purchased this was commenced by a subscription of $5 sent by a slave woman to the United States Sanitary Commission for the purpose, immediately after the signing of the emancipation proclamation. At the last session Congress appropriated $3,000 for a pedestal. The statue will be placed in Lincoln square, about a mile due east of the main eastern portico of the Capitol.

PROJECTED CHINESE CONSULATE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "It is stated that the Chinese Government will shortly establish a Consulate in this city. The six great Chinese companies represented here have accepted to defray expenses of the Consulate as an inducement for the Government to create the office. The Chinese Commissioner, who passed through San Francisco, en route for the East, a few months ago to arrange for the admission of some forty or fifty students from the Orient in some leading college, was also instructed to communicate with his Government upon the consulate proposition. Official communications from a Chinese Consul at this city to the home Government would probably contain spicy reading. The divinity that doth hedge about some sovereigns has no existence here. The ruffian element of this city has no respect for peasant, prince, or potentate, and the Chinese Consul who takes up his residence here is just as likely to suffer maltreatment as the scavenger who sneaks through retired alleys and is neither fleet of foot nor strong of arm."

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE TO LET.
No. 55 CHAMBERS ST., running through to Reade st., near Broadway. Inquire of ALEX. T. STEWART'S Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE SIX-STORY store building, 25 by 114, with fine, dry basement, No. 27 Barclay st., near Broadway; in complete order, suitable for any business.
GEO. W. WELSH, No. 253 Greenwich st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN JERSEY CITY, A SECOND FLOOR in a respectable neighborhood, possession about Aug. 20, containing five rooms laid out to good advantage for housekeeping, about ten minutes from ferry. Address, with full particulars, E. L., Box No. 102 New-York Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned will cause to be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 12th day of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at Piers Nos. 3 and 4 East River, in the City of New-York, or at such time and place as said sale may then be adjourned to, that certain boat-load, consisting of about 200 tons of Ohio Cannel or Gas Coal, now lying at said piers in the canal-boat J. Butts. Further, take notice that said sale is to be [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

ANDREWS, MACKAY & CO
No. 14 Wall st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
Commercial and Travelers' Credits.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

TO THE EIGHT PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION BONDHOLDERS OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Committee announce that, in compliance with their call of June 4, four-fifths of the entire issue of bonds have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in this City; and as they wish to afford ample opportunity to every bondholder, notice is hereby given that the time for signing the agreement and depositing the bonds is extended to the 15th of August next, when those who have not availed themselves of this extension will be considered as having no claim to participate in the agreement. Copies of the same and necessary information will be furnished on application by any of the undersigned.
New-York, July 16, 1874.
CHARLES JOHNSON, Norwich, Conn.,
GEO. P. BISSELL, Hartford, Conn.,
JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD, No. 26 Pine st., New-York,
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st., New-York.
Committee of Eight Per Cent. Bondholders.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Paid up and subscribed capital.....$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus.....3,700,000
Life assets and annuities.....13,300,000
Total.....$27,000,000
BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1874.—The regular guaranteed Quarterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks will be paid on and after the 1st of September proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 2d September.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 11th inst.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1874.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th of August.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

UNION AND TITUSVILLE RAILROAD.—The coupons due July 1, on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at the banking-house of Maitland, Audenried & Co., north-east corner 3d and Dock sts., Philadelphia.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 10 proximo.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
J. T. GRISWOLD,
AUCTIONEER,
NO. 744 BROADWAY, ASTOR PLACE.

For sale or to lease, for twenty-one years, more or less, four lots, north-east corner 5th av. and 109th st., New-York.

Ten lots, 25x215, Franklin Boulevard, facing Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and adjoining Parade Ground.

Block of ground facing Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on Coney Island Road, between Vanderbilt and Adams sts. Terms very moderate.

TO LET.—No. 9 East 22d st., beautiful four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, in perfect order, all modern improvements.

TO LET.—No. 27 West 18th st., first-class four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements.

OFFICES TO LET—In the first-class building, No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor place.

FOR SALE—AN EIGHT ROOM COTTAGE WITH modern improvements, situated on high ground, in first-class neighborhood, convenient to horse and steam cars, in Twenty-third Ward; terms reasonable. Inquire of JAS. L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

I WILL EXCHANGE MY EQUITY, $4,500, and some cash in a two-story frame house with brick basement, all improvements, for a farm within one hundred miles of this City, and in the State of New-York. Address E. C., Times Harlem Branch Office, corner 124th st. and 3d av.

FIFTY-SIXTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. AND ENtrance into Central Park—A medium sized four-story high-stoop, new, elegantly-furnished brown-stone dwelling, with dining-room extension. For immediate sale at a decided bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD — SEPArately or together, two fine, substantial frame houses, built together but entirely separate, over two lots each, barn on one, improvements, seven rooms, fine cellars, best part pleasant, healthy village of Fairview, half an hour in N. J., near depot; each cost to build $4,000; will be sold for $2,250 each, half cash; rent of either house will pay interest on both. Owner at No. 238 West 44th st., before 11 and evenings, or HALL & VREELAND, No. 7 Murray st.

A RIVER ONE MILE WIDE, PURE WATER, bold shore, pebbly beach, no meadows nor mud, in full view of the ocean; excellent sailing, fishing, and bathing; fine groves, beautiful park and drives at Berkeley Shore on the south side of Toms River; lots well wooded, and containing from one to five acres each; cheap. Send for circulars to
E. H. SHREVE, Toms River, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and villa lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WHEELER & SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, corner of Main and Cone streets.

INSTRUCTION.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

M. C. MITCHELL'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
WEST TISBURY,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.
Send for circular.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,)
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses. Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

AN AMERICAN LADY FAMILIAR WITH GERman will receive into her family six young ladies at Weimar, Germany, a pleasant city where every facility is afforded for education. For full particulars, address Mr. E. J. CARPENTER, No. 3 George lane, Lombard st., London, or Mr. EDW. F. DAVISON, No. 128 Pearl st., New-York.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—MRS. GRIFFITHS begs to announce to her friends and patrons that she has removed from her former residence, No. 175 Hammersley Square, New-York, to No. 732 Gates av., Brooklyn, where she is prepared to take a limited number of children as boarders. Terms, with references, on application. School opens on Monday, 17th inst.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 16. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES ILDE, Jr., No. 423 Broadway.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDing the Hopkins Grammar School, (fifth year,) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale.
WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.,
Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss E. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MISS WHITCOMBS, NO. 82 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

ALGEBRA, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, Grammar, Spelling, twenty-four Writing Lessons, $2 50; backward persons taught privately. PAINE'S COLLEGE, No. 62 Bowery; up town, No. 1,275 Broadway, junction 6th av. Ladies' Department.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.
Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.
Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.
T. PATTISON, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunity for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRIStown, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quaeramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL.
A family school for girls, Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.
A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1. Madison, N. J.
JAMES SHIER, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$300.—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LAdies); Jackson Institute, Morristown, N. J. Send for circulars. MRS. JACKSON.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY; superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars with references, address
IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY
SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR PLACE.
NOTICE.

THE FORTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent. will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal from Aug. 1, and payable on and after Aug. 10. Money deposited up to Aug. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HAVING REMOVED TO THE COUNTRY, I will let or sell my residence, No. 323 West 57th st., at a low price; high ground; street 100 feet wide; near Central Park; lot 25x100; elegant brown-stone front, high stoop, frescoed in oils and paneled throughout, mirrors, gas-fixtures, stationary tubs, refrigerators, and in [illegible] of the handsomest [illegible] in the City. Apply at No. 11 Great Jones st., to A. J. JOHNSON.

TO LEASE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 25 EAST 30TH st., three doors from Broadway. House open from 1 to 5.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA	Wednesday, Aug. 12
STATE OF INDIANA	Wednesday, Aug. 19
STATE OF GEORGIA	Wednesday, Aug. 26

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Surmont	Saturday, Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, Lachesnez	Saturday, Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, Danre	Saturday, Sept. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125.... Second Cabin, $75.... Third, $35. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DONAU, Capt. H. F. Neynaber, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. Ernst, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$100 and $120
Second cabin	60
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Aug 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26
Java, Saturday, Aug. 8	Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2
Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12	China, Saturday, Sept. 5
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19	*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9
Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22	Java, Saturday, Sept. 12

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Bolivia, Saturday...Aug. 8	Ethiopia, Saturday..Aug. 22
Italia, Wed'day....Aug. 12	Anglia, Wednesday.Aug. 26
Elysia, Saturday...Aug. 15	California, Sat'day.Aug. 29
Europa, Wednesday.Aug. 19	Macedonia, Wed...Sept. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $80, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy....Aug. 8, 1 P. M.	Spain...Aug. 15, 7:30 A. M.
Erin.....Aug. 11, 2 P. M.	Canada...Aug. 22, ——

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumner.............Aug. ——

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. Price	Aug. 18, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Forsyth	Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Bedford	Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Jones	Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard	Sept. 15, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, Aug. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, Aug. 11.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, Aug. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, Aug. 25.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., [illegible]

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Wednesday, Aug. 12.
CHARLESTON, Capt. Jas. Berry, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, AND VENEZUELA.

ATLAS	——

For JAMAICA, JACMEL, AND SAVANILLA.

ANDES	July 31

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, AND CARTHAGENA.

ETNA	Aug. 15

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents. Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, Aug. 15, at 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. Gray, Aug. 29, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLORADO	Aug. 12
CHINA	Aug. 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)	Aug. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)	Aug. 13
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)	Aug. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)	Aug. 27

For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 941 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE.—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st. 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50. On and after 12th of August will leave Pier No. 35 North River.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY the steamer AMERICUS leaves Peck slip, East River, 8:10 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.; West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, and Glenwood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck slip), every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M., 9th st. at 9:05, and 33d st. at 9:15, returning to the city about 6 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY—SUNDAY EVENING BOAT, Citizens' Line steamer, leaves Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy st., every SUNDAY, at 6 P. M., connecting with morning trains at Albany and Troy for all points North and West. Passage, $1 50.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30 Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY.

The popular sound steamer AMERICUS leaves daily as follows: West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-boat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTER.
THE BEST KINDLING-WOOD SPLITTER IN THE WORLD.
Splits the hardest wood as readily as the softest.
Send for illustrated circular.
WM. L. WILLIAMS, No. 154 East 25th st., near 3d av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN, ACQUAINTED with manufacturing and mercantile business, desires to enter into business with a party with capital where experience is required in lieu of capital. Address J. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS,

UPHOLSTERY, FURNITURE, &C.

CARPETS.—Our assortment offers superb lines in the better grades of CARPETS, and our selections in Wiltons, Axminsters, Moquettes, Tapestries, &c., combine all that is elegant, exquisite, and beautiful. All other lines of CARPETS and CARPETINGS are equally attractive and replete with all the novelties the market affords.

UPHOLSTERY.—We offer all grades of Curtains, Lambrequins, Pier Glasses, Mirrors, Cornices, Shades, &c., in all the newest and most attractive styles.

LINENS.—Housekeeping Linens, Towels, Towelings, Napkins, Table-cloths, Doylies, &c., in endless variety.

FURNITURE.—In our FURNITURE DEPARTMENT will be found the finest stock we have ever offered. It is exceedingly recherché in design, unsurpassed in appearance, and embraces styles strictly confined to this house.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE DAILY RECEIVING THEIR

Fall Importations,

And on MONDAY, Aug. 10, will open a large invoice of

Choicest and Most Exquisite Designs in

French Moquettes,
Scotch Axminster,
Crossley's Velvets,
Royal Wiltons,
English Body Brussels and Crossley's Tapestry Brussels,

That have ever been produced. *Manufactured expressly for their retail sales, at marked reductions from prices of last year.*

They will also offer the balance of a *large line of last season's*

Brussels Carpets

At prices largely below the cost of importation. Together with an elegant assortment of

Moquettes,

$3 per yard, formerly sold at $5—DECIDED BARGAINS.

Recently Received,

A LARGE VARIETY OF

Axminster, Aubusson, Indian, Persian and Berlin

CARPETS,

In one piece, from the most celebrated Looms abroad, at

Very Attractive Prices.

Rugs and Mats

To match, at *proportionate prices.*

Novelties in Hall Carpets

In all grades, *with stairs to match.*

Extra Heavy English Oil-Cloths,
New China Matting,
Mats, Rugs, &c., &c.,

At Reduced Prices.

Specialties.

They are fully prepared to furnish

HOTELS

With Carpetings, Table and Bed Linen, Beds and Mattresses, Lambrequins, Draperies, &c.,

CHURCHES

With Carpetings, *choice and exquisite designs*, Cushions *in Plush, Terrys, Damasks, Reps and Moreens*, at the

Lowest Rates.

Samples and Estimates promptly furnished on application

A visit of inspection will amply repay.

Broadway, 4th Av., 9th and 10th Sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Aug. 10, 1874, a large and choice assortment of

Fancy Silks

in stripes and checks. *New designs and colorings* specially adapted to the intermediate season at *extremely low prices.*

200 Pieces Black and White and Colored STRIPES AND CHECKS from 90c. per yard upward.

100 Pieces COLORED TAFFETA RAYE, very handsome, at $1 50 per yard; good value, $1 75.

Also the balance of their

Summer Silks

At reduced prices. UNUSUAL BARGAINS.

They have largely replenished their stock of

Black Silks,

And offer the most reliable makes of "BONNET," "FAMILY," PONSON, "DRAP DE LYON," "DRAP DE MILAN," AND "HOUSEHOLD" Brands from Lyons and St. Etienne.

BLACK TAFFETAS for trimming at 75c. per yard.

BLACK GROS GRAIN for trimming at $1 90 per yard.

They will also offer a large invoice of

Plain Silks,

Light and Medium Colorings, at $1 25, $1 50, and $2 per yard, formerly sold at $2, $2 25, and $2 50.

Samples forwarded on application.

Broadway, 4th Av., 9th and 10th Sts.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and Upright, are the best made; prices low for cash, or on instalments. Catalogues mailed. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

A SACRIFICE FOR CASH ON INSTALLMENTS, or to rent, beautiful rosewood, overstrung, agraffe piano-forte and stool; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; we defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

C[illegible] LEADER WANTED—FOR A [illegible] in a Methodist Episcopal Church of this [illegible]

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, Aug. 10, 1874, a large purchase of

DRESS GOODS

Suitable for early Fall wear, at *exceedingly attractive prices.*

10 Cases Plain and Corded

Alpacas,

Of superior makes, at 45c. per yard upward.

5 Cases

Serges and Armure Cloths

At 35c. per yard and upward, *extra width and finish, below their value.*

75 Pieces

Tycoon Reps,

Fall Tints, new and choice designs, at *unusually low prices.*

A fresh invoice of

Standard Prints,

Variety of designs, suitable for Fall, at 10c. per yard, good value, 12½c.

Also a large and complete assortment of

De Beiges, Mohairs, Pongees, Grenadines, &c.

At reduced prices.

They have also extensively reassorted their stock of

Mourning Goods,

And are now offering a collection of fabrics which, for *variety, richness, and texture, is unsurpassed*, consisting of

BLACK CASHMERES,
MERINOS, DRAP D'ETES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BOMBAZINES,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
THIBET SHAWLS, CRAPES, &c.

They specially ask attention to their

Metzaline Stripes,

Recently received, and *very superior goods*, at 50c. per yard, good value.

SPECIAL.

They will also offer the remainder of their stock of

Lawn Suits

At $9 50 each, upward. UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS.

Pique Dresses,

Elegantly Embroidered, $12 each, upward—*little more than half their value*,

Offering an *unusual opportunity* to the friends, customers, and strangers visiting the City to *advantageously supply their wants.*

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK
FOR THE
LIBRARY OF THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the Wrought and Cast-iron Work required for the Library of the New State Department.

Copies of the drawings and specifications may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the department free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for the whole work complete, as shown on drawings, and described in specification.

The whole of the work must be completed within four months from date of acceptance of the proposal. Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

All bids must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Wrought and Cast-iron Work of Library, New State Department, Washington, D. C.," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
ROOM No. 31 ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon of Aug. 26 for the extension of the breakwater at Swanton Harbor, Vt.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office. JOHN NEWTON, Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
ROOM No. 31 ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon of Aug. 26 for the extension of the breakwater at Burlington, Vt.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office. JOHN NEWTON, Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners for the erection of the Court-house in the Third Judicial District until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 18, 1874, for the masons and bricklayers' work, and for the stone-cutter's work of a Court-house, bell-tower, and prison building, to be erected in the Third Judicial District.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M. Aug. 10, 1874, as follows: For building an engine-house on 67th st., near 3d av.; for building a steam fire propeller; for furnishing 15,000 feet fire hose; for hay, straw, oats, and feed; for 1,400 tons coal and 100 cords of Virginia pine wood. For particulars see the *City Record*, copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FURNITURE.

AUCTION AND STORAGE HOUSE,

NO. 12 WASHINGTON PLACE,
also,
General Agency for Taft's Portable Hot Air, Vapor, and Cold or Warm Water Baths.

JAS. T. GRISWOLD,

on the premises, or No. 744 Broadway.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at E. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. [illegible]

M[illegible] CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, RIDING-SADDLES, AND BRIDLES, Summer horse clothing, fly-nets, and linen sheets selling off cheap, to make room for Winter goods. Our harnesses are hand-made. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 52 Warren st., corner College place.

BANKRUPT SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK, fixtures, fine horse, wagon, &c., of J. Albert See, grocery and tea store, No. 465 Hudson st., corner of Barrow, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1874, by J. W. Campbell, Jr., auctioneer. EDWARD C. HAZARD, Assignee.

ANY PARTY WILLING TO GIVE THE USE of a horse for good treatment in the country, may address STEPHEN A. BEDELL, Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MURRAY HILL.

No. 237 Madison av., between 37th and 38th sts. Elegantly furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements made for the Winter.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL.

Two dollars per day and $10 per week for Summer boarders, for first-class rooms with board. Near 5th av., Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th st., New-York.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.

Two suites of rooms, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance; appointments first class in every particular.

NO. 134 WEST 34TH ST.—BACK PARLOR, suitable for a gentleman or physician's office; forth story front room and two single rooms with first-class board.

NO. 227 EAST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely-furnished double and single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT BOARD.—Handsomely-furnished rooms for families or gentlemen, en suite or singly; good table; terms moderate; references exchanged. No. 41 West 16th st.

NO. 233 WEST 34TH ST.—TO LET, PLEASANT rooms, with board, in private family; also reception room for physician's office.

A DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR TO LET, with private table if desired; also other rooms, singly or en suite, with board. No. 28 East 23d st.

A PARLOR FLOOR TO LET, WITH BOARD; hot and cold water; also two second-story front rooms, at No. 128 East 23d st.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—HANDSOME SUITES OF rooms, with or without private table, to let; also, single rooms.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH ST., two very fine suites of rooms, to let to families for the season, with private table.

NO. 299 HENRY ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN boarders wanted in a private family; terms, $5 50 per week.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTminster Hotel.—Handsomely-furnished bedrooms, en suite or singly; breakfast if desired.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Garden City Hotel,

Garden City, Long Island,

Is now open for the reception of guests,

This Hotel is handsomely located *in the centre of a large Park*, and is elegantly furnished and fitted throughout WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS of a first-class City Hotel. Under experienced and superior management—*no pains nor expense will be spared to promote the comfort and convenience of guests.*

BOARD, $3 PER DAY.

Favorable terms made to families by the season.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

N. B.—Garden City is within forty minutes of Hunter's Point, via Flushing, North-side and Central Railroad, connecting with Thirty-fourth Street and James' Slip Ferries. Ten trains daily each way, and convenient by rail to the Summer resorts of Rockaway, Babylon, and Fire Island.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,
OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

GREGORY HOUSE.

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1874.

Elegant in its appointments, and located on one of the finest lakes in the world. The health of the place is perfect in every particular, and there are no mosquitoes. The house will be kept open this year until Sept. 20. Board per week, $21. Special rates for families wishing to remain until the end of the season. All vegetables, milk, and cream from the large farm connected with the hotel. Yachting, boating, fishing, driving, bowling and billiards. Music and hops every morning and evening. Four trains each day via Harlem Railroad. S. E. CRITTENDEN.

ROUND HILL HOTEL,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Rooms for August must be secured by letter or telegraph in advance. Rooms for September or October, 25 per cent. reduction from season rates. Climate cool in Summer and delightful until late Autumn. Bountiful shade, beautiful drives, nutting, and all sports. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide.*

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.
Catskill, N. Y.

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
is now open.
EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL,
(NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,)

Thirty-five minutes from Whitehall st.; fronts the bay; first-class appointments; moderate rates.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE.

Highland Mills, Erie Railroad, two hours; now crowded; will have vacancies for September; terms moderate; a delightful resort for Autumn. No bar. OLIVER CROMWELL.

FIRST-CLASS SEA-SIDE BOARD, FROM Sept. 1, at Shrewsbury, near Long Branch; fine shade and gravel walks to the salt water, which is right in front, distant 150 feet from the house, for bathing, boating, &c.; families from the interior would find this place to abound in all sorts of sea food. Address E. DARROW, Oceanic, New-Jersey.

THE LAURELTON, COLD SPRING HARBOR, Long Island.—Handsomely located; good boating, fishing, and bathing; elegant drives; stables attached; rooms en suite or single. JOHN R. TERRY, Proprietor, Post Office, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

THE SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—This beautiful Summer resort has a few rooms left at moderate prices. Call on or address S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—GRAND VIEW House.—Delightfully situated on the Watnong Mountain, fifteen minutes' drive from depot. Location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living. Excellent stabling. Apply at No. 45 5th av., or on premises.

JUST THE PLACE TO SPEND THE DOG Days—At "Rose Hill Farm," Bridge Hampton. Airy rooms, plenty of shade, ice, fishing, sailing, surf bathing, pleasant drives. Board good at panic prices. Address H. M. ROSE, Watermills, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LOCATION BEAUTIFUL; table abundant; terms unusually low. Address SEMINARY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; TWO YOUNG MEN would like one large room, or room and bedroom, furnished; single beds; terms must be moderate. Address ARTISTS, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New-York, ss.—In the matter of GEORGE HEYMAN, SOLOMON HEYMAN, and ALEXANDER MACK.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of two certain orders to me directed and delivered in the above-entitled action, I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, Aug. 14, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at the warerooms of said bankrupts, Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Hudson st., corner of Houston st., in the City of New-York, the personal property of said bankrupts, consisting of a large and elegant stock of household furniture, bedding, tools, utensils, horses, carts, trucks, harness, &c., &c. The above sale to be continued from day to day until all the said property is disposed of. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal Southern District New-York.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that [illegible], of the township of East Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, has this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath, within the term of three months.—Dated July 8, 1874. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

THEATRE COMIQUE,	NO. 514 BROADWAY.
THEATRE COMIQUE,	NO. 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART	SOLE PROPRIETOR

GRAND OPENING NIGHT—MONDAY, Aug. 10, 1874.

The proprietor begs to call the attention of the public and his patrons to the fact that "the People's Playhouse" will inaugurate its fourth season with an entire new company. The theatre has been entirely renovated, repainted, and redecorated by the following firms:

Painting and frescoing decorations by Munro & McCormick, No. 41 Centre st.; carpenter work by Steele & Costigan, No. 228 West 10th st.; new and beautiful chandeliers by Mitchell, Vance & Co., Broadway; new street lamp by F. P. Doyle, No. 237 Centre st.; new floor covering by E. Greenland & Co., Brooklyn Matting Factory; new scenery and stage directions by R. L. Weed.

The Theatre Comique will remain in the future as in the past the resort for ladies and children. The performances given will be first-class only, and the company for the opening will consist of the following artists: The Julian Breban's troupe of Swiss Bell-ringers, consisting of the following artists: Miss Kate Brevoort, Mr. Julian Breban, Mr. J. W. Fontaine, Master Eddie Fontaine, Master Albert Fontaine.

The Breban Swiss Bell-ringers in their Musical Divertissement!

1. Selection from popular airs (specially arranged and harmonised for their genuine Swiss bells)...........Swiss Bell-ringers
2. Cat Duet.......Miss Brevoort and Mr. J. W. Fontaine
3. Solo on Musical Glasses (an ambidexterous performance in which she accompanies herself simultaneously upon the piano)...........Miss Kate Brevoort
4. Solo on Silver Staff Bells...........Mr. Julian Breban
5. Selection, popular airs...........Swiss Bell-ringers

The following-named artists perform a variety of their favorite acts, sketches, songs, and farces:

Mr. LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT,
Mr. GEO. COES,
Mr. J. H. BUDWORTH,
Mr. WM. CARTER,
The celebrated and world-renowned
WILSON BROTHERS,
The great character comic vocalist,
Mr. JAS. W. McKEE,

DIAMOND & RYAN, CONROY & DALEY, COGIL & COOPER, Miss NULLY PIERIS, Mlle. ZETILLA, Miss KATE O'CONNOR, Mr. CHAS. WHITE, Mr. J. H. HARCOURT, Mr. D. A. KELLEY, Mr. J. A. GRAVER, Mr. G. L. STOUT, Mr. H. G. WILLIAMS, Miss KITTY TILSTON, Miss MARIE GORENFLO, &c., &c.

☞ Every act, song, and sketch will be new and performed for the first time.

The entertainment will close with J. H. Budworth's original and laughable farce,

THE DUTCH ACTOR.

HUFFENBAUCH, the actor	Mr. J. H. BUDWORTH
Fitzdangle	Mr. J. D. Kelley
Crackbrain	Mr. J. A. Graver
Flat	Mr. G. L. Stout
Vamp	Mr. H. G. Williams
Katrine	Miss Kitty Tilston
Arabella	Miss Marie Gorenflo

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. OPENING NIGHT.

Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce that the opening of this establishment under their management will occur on next TO-MORROW, MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, when they will present a New and Original Play (in three acts) entitled

☞ BELLE LAMAR, ☜

an episode in the late American Conflict, written expressly for Mr. John McCullough by DION BOUCICAULT, Esq., in which

Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH
and
MISS K. ROGERS RANDOLPH

will sustain the leading characters.

The action occurs in the Shenandoah Valley in the Spring of 1862.

NEW SCENERY BY VOEGTLIN!
NEW MUSIC BY CONNOLLY!
NEW AND APPROPRIATE UNIFORMS.

The play will be produced under the immediate personal supervision of the Author.

For full particulars see future advertisements.

The box-office will be open from 8 to 5 o'clock. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

PRICES:

ADMISSION...........ONE DOLLAR.
Dress Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 30 cents.
Reserved Orchestra Stalls, $1 50.
Reserved Balcony Seats, $1.

BOOTH'S, SPECIAL.

The audience is earnestly solicited to occupy the seats by the time the curtain rises, 8:05, as the important action of the drama begins with the first scene.

MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 10:30 evening.

JONES' WOOD COLOSSEUM.

Entrance on East-side Boulevard, above 66th st.
SUNDAY, AUG. 9, 1874.
TWELFTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT
BY DOWNING'S NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
Solos by the Star Cornet player, B. C. BENT, and the principal artists of the band.
CONCERT COMMENCING AT 3 P. M.
Tickets, 25 cents; ladies free.

ROBINSON HALL,
16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
MONDAY, Aug. 10, 1874.
GRAND OPENING
with the
REIGNING SENSATION,
THE CAN-CAN,
THE CAN-CAN,
produced under the personal direction of the original and only Mlle. MARIE DELACOUR.
Also, the world famous
Mme. RENTZ'S FEMALE MINSTRELS.
MATINEES, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 2:30.
Seats can be secured anytime during the day or evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, Aug. 9, at 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
THIRTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
when a very brilliant and attractive programme will be performed.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Private boxes $1 and $2, according to location.

RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R.,
No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 815 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD,

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.
9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.
1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.
3:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River, } &c.
4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.
5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.
On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:30 P. M.; 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.
Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S steam marble works, Nos. 218 to 222 West 51st st., near Broadway. Large and new stock in warerooms.

A. KLABER, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
Sole Lessees and Managers,
MAURICE GRAU & C. A. CHIZZOLA.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The Management have the honor of announcing that the season of 1874-5 will commence on MONDAY, Aug. 24.

On taking permanent possession of this truly elegant establishment, which to a great extent has been refitted during the recess, and many improvements introduced conducing to the comfort of its patrons, the lessees desire to state that it will be their earnest endeavor and intention to render the Lyceum Theatre the most attractive and fashionable place of amusement in New-York, as well as the most comfortable, to which end neither pains nor expense will be spared in the quality of the musical and dramatic attractions proffered during the season, or the style in which they will be produced on the stage.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME.

The season, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, will be inaugurated by Mlle. MARIE AIMEE and an entirely new FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY, specially engaged in Paris, on which occasion will be produced, for the first time in America, M. Leon Vasseur's opera bouffe,

LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT,

which has achieved the most brilliant and unexampled success in Paris during the past season. This will be followed by two new operas bouffe by Offenbach, viz.: "LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE" and "LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE."

On the termination of the Aimee engagement the renowned and beautiful English dramatic actress, MISS ADELAIDE NEILSON, whose name and fame are synonymous, will appear in a brilliant series of performances, for which a full and complete company has been engaged. She will be followed by MISS EMILY SOLDENE'S, justly celebrated Philharmonic ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY, comprising 50 first-class artists, with every appliance of costly wardrobe and appointments necessary to the most complete and brilliant effect. This company has created the most profound sensation throughout England, and challenges comparison with the best efforts of French opera bouffe. Next in order will come the engagement of the beautiful and accomplished actress, Mrs. ROUSBY, the most popularly renowned of London dramatic artistes, whom the press unanimously pronounce unrivalled in her several specialties. This engagement will be followed by the rentre of the world-famed Queen of the Italian stage, Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI, with her full and complete Dramatic Company, who will not only appear in the chef d'œuvre of her former repertoire, but in several new and powerful dramatic works. Other attractions will follow of an equally high class character, with the view of obtaining which Mr. Maurice Grau, who is now in Europe, will remain abroad until the necessary arrangements are completed.

WALLACK'S.

REOPENING!

Engagement for a limited period of the distinguished English comedian, Mr. J. L. TOOLE, who will appear for the FIRST TIME IN AMERICA at this theatre, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, 1874, in TWO OF HIS CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CHARACTERS, Supported by Miss ELIZA JOHNSTONE, Miss AGNES MICHELL, Mr. W. HERBERT, Mr. H. WESTLAND, (of the principal London theatres, their first appearance here.) and an efficient Company.

The initial representation of Mr. TOOLE'S series of specialties will consist of a new comic drama, in three acts, written expressly for him, and entitled,

WIG AND GOWN.

HAMMOND COOTE, a Barrister.........Mr. J. L. TOOLE
With a petite drama, called the
WEAVERS.
Mr. TOOLE.............as...............SIMMONS

Due notice will be given of Mr. TOOLE'S first performance of PAUL PRY.

Box-office open MONDAY, Aug. 10, from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY, AUG. 17, 1874.

First appearance in America of the eminent English comedian, Mr. J. L.

TOOLE.

BOX-OFFICE NOW OPEN, where places may be secured from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,
Aug. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15,
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS
and
LAST MATINEE
of GAYLER'S successful drama of
WITH THE TIDE,
and the talented actress,
Miss KATIE MAYHEW,
who has achieved one of the GREATEST SUCCESSES KNOWN TO THE MODERN STAGE.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
ENTRANCE, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
This Theatre crowded nightly to witness
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS,
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE OLIO.
ALA, ALA, ALA, ALA, ALA,
The GREATEST LIVING GYMNAST in his TERRIFIC LEAP from the stage to dome of the theatre.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
LOUIS ALDRICH, SOPHIE MILES, W. H. Meeker, J. R. Grismer, H. Colton, and powerful cast, in C. H. Morton's five act drama, POOR AND PROUD OF NEW-YORK.	BELLA HOWITT, LIZZIE KELSEY, A. H. SHELDON, and Burlesque Troupe, in Jas. Barnes extravaganza, DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT.

Aug. 17—THE DWARF DUEL AND PUSS IN BOOTS.

GLOBE THEATRE. No. 728 BROADWAY.
R. W. BUTLER...........Manager
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MATINEES.	A chaste and elegant ENTERTAINMENT.	EVERY
EVERY	ALL THE BEST STARS	EVENING.
WEDNESDAY.	IN THE PROFESSION.	AT
SATURDAY.	POPULAR PRICES. 25c., 50c., and $1.	8.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. CHAS. R. THORNE, Manager
MONDAY, AUG. 10, AND ALL THE WEEK,
an entirely new version of
GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, LOVE AND JEALOUSY.
Mr. Jos. Wheelock, Miss Henrietta Irving, Miss Alice Brooks, Miss Lizzy Safford, and entire company in the cast. Every evening and Saturday matinee.

COLOSSEUM. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
OLD LONDON BY DAY.
Magic Entertainments in the Lectorium by Logrenia.
Open from 10 A. M. till dusk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging, and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL NOT LONG in the country; is a willing, strong girl, a good worker; city or country; will go for moderate wages. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs, Jacquin's Bureau.

HOUSE-MAID OR ASSISTANT COOK—FOR Scotch young woman; the family who brought her are now returning to Scotland. For particulars, &c., address Crawford, Valley Forge, Penn.

LADIES' DIRECTORY

for Faithful DOMESTIC SERVICE.

RECEPTION ROOM, No. 1,502 Broadway.
WORK-ROOM, Broadway, corner 45th st.
COMMITTEE-ROOM, No. 172 West 45th st.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 170 West 45th st.

Work for all who are capable and intend to be faithful. Apply neatly dressed. False hair and jewelry not allowed.

Country orders should be received two days in advance of visit.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Swedish girl of twenty-five; is good-natured and fond of children; would do chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging; speaks English. Call at the Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

MALES.

A RELIABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG man seeks an engagement as traveling servant with a family or single gentleman, to travel to any part of the world; he has had four years' experience in traveling on the continent; speaks several languages and can furnish first-class references. Address M. Meurs, No. 418 4th av., New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GARdener; has a small family, and understands the business in all its branches. Apply at Florists', corner of 5th av. and 42d st.

GARDENER OR FLORIST.—BY A SINGLE man of long experience; first-class references. Address F., care of Florist, No. 918 Broadway, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — TWENTY-FIVE SEWING-MACHINE canvassers for the best attachment ever invented. Apply to NONPAREIL EMBROIDERER COMPANY, No. 30 East 14th st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

UMBRELLAS.

UMBRELLAS.
FRANCIS TOMES & CO.,
NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE, have just received [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SUSPENSION OF THE FIRM OF PATON & CO.

The old established firm of Paton & Co., composed of Thos. C. M. and William A. Paton, dry-goods dealers and importers, No. 341 Broadway, suspended yesterday. The following is a copy of the circular issued to the creditors of the house:

New-York, Aug. 8, 1874.

Owing to the depressed condition of the times, the great services required in the conversion of our assets, and the embarrassments caused by the dissolution of our firm, we find ourselves unable to meet our payments.

It is our purpose to prepare a statement of our condition as soon as possible, and present the same to our creditors.

We can only add to the expression of our sincere regrets the assurance that our entire assets are pledged to the discharge of our liabilities.

Very respectfully, PATON & CO.

It will be remembered that this firm suspended payment during the financial panic of last Fall, but resumed under an extension for the full amount of their obligations, of which something about fifty-five per cent. have matured and been paid. The house of Paton & Co., which was established in 1832, and enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity until the Fall of last year, is highly esteemed in commercial circles, and hopes are entertained that the present suspension will only be temporary. One of the members of the firm ascribed their suspension to the general depression of the trade last Fall, during which the firm, who had been investing heavily prior to that time, received a shock from which it never recovered, and culminated in the suspension of yesterday. The members of the firm state that their assets are entirely at the service of their creditors. The exact amount of their liabilities cannot be ascertained, but a full statement is being prepared, and will be given to the public in a few days. The suspension of the firm was alluded to with regret by the commercial gentlemen congregated at the Fifth Avenue and other hotels last night.

SCANDINAVIAN FESTIVAL.

The Scandinavian festival, which took place yesterday, at the East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth street, was sadly marred by the weather. A very large attendance was expected, but as the rain fell unceasingly, the expectation was not realized. At three o'clock, the hour fixed for the commencement of the amusements, there were but few persons in attendance, but later in the evening the number increased. In spite of the adverse circumstances, the matter was carried through with tolerable success. The amusements were entirely of a social character, comprising dancing, music, and singing. The dancing platform was handsomely decorated with flags and evergreens, and at night was illuminated with Chinese lanterns, which had a very pretty effect. When night had fairly set in, the proceedings assumed the shape of a ball, which was carried on with considerable energy until an advanced hour. The novel feature of the affair is the election of a king and queen of the revels, the best marksman being selected for the former high office, and the latter being chosen by the votes of the ladies present, who exercise their franchise according to the ballot system. It is intended that the funds derived from the entertainment shall go to the erection of a house wherein the Scandinavian societies may hold their meetings.

THE EIGHTH POOR CHILDREN'S EXCURSION.

Yesterday the eighth excursion for poor children came off. It was for the benefit of the boys and girls, white and colored, of the Eighth Ward. Led by the Governor's Island Band, the children were marched to the barge Chicago. There were between sixteen and seventeen hundred boys and girls in the procession, and all arrived on board before any rain fell. On the way up the East River, breakfast, consisting of rolls and milk, was served to the party, and dances and games were inaugurated. Upon their arrival at Oriental Grove, both boys and girls had a bath on the beach in separate parties, the Police keeping guard over them. Sandwiches and lemonade were given them for lunch during their two hours' stay. The "Punch and Judy" show was a great attraction, and the performance was highly enjoyed. Ice cream and cake were distributed on the return trip, and all arrived safely at New-York at an early hour. The total cost of the excursion was $681 75, or about 37½ cents for each child. The next excursion will take place on Thursday next, when the children of the Tenth Ward will be taken. This will be the last picnic, unless further subscriptions to the fund be made at once.

THE RIPARIAN RIGHTS OF NEWARK, N. J.

The City of Newark, N. J., has taken the preliminary steps to assert its riparian rights and maintain them against all encroachment. There is a large tract of land on the banks of the Passaic River, at the foot of Fourth avenue, which is known as the McComb estate, the agent of which has commenced the erection of a dock which is to extend 200 feet into the river. A sewer is being constructed through Fourth avenue which is intended to empty into the river near the McComb dock. The agent of the estate interposed an objection when the sewer was almost completed to that point, and declared that the city had no right to make the sewer terminus there, and he proposed to stop it. The City Counsel decided that the city owned the water-front where public streets or avenues run to the river, and therefore had the right to terminate its sewers at the end of the said streets or avenues. The agent threatened an appeal to the law, and in retaliation the Common Council, at its last meeting, ordered the Street Commissioner to remove the dock and whatever other obstructions he may have placed on the water-front. This will have the effect of bringing the case into the courts.

EXCISE MATTERS.

The total number of applications for licenses made to the Excise Board during the week ending yesterday was only thirty-three, with which $2,380 was received. This makes the total number of applications made from May 1 1,915, and the total amount received with same $136,773 30. The examination of applications by the board is now carried out with such thoroughness that the granting of a license to suspicious persons is of rare occurrence. A large number of disreputable applicants have been peremptorily refused. A long list of persons who have been refused licenses, and who, notwithstanding, persist in violating the law by selling liquors, will soon be transmitted to the Police Department for action. The Excise Boards of Ontario and Oswego Counties, N. Y., have been indicted by the Grand Juries on the charge of licensing "bucket shops."

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts and disbursements of the Treasury yesterday: Disbursements—Claims paid, number of warrants 42, $114,040 61; pay-rolls paid, number of warrants 13, $11,605 92; total, $125,646 53. Receipts—From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $8,612 18; from water rents, &c., $7,368 30; from market rents, &c., $1,195 50; from vault permits, $583 13; from work done and materials furnished Bureau of Water Purveyor, $359 95; from fees and fines district courts, $105 50; from licenses, Mayor's office, $105; total, 18,329 56. During the week ending 8th instant the laborers employed on the Docks, small and big pipes, pavers, repairs of pipes, reservoirs, pipe yard, and boulevard and avenues were paid, amounting to $106,661 64.

ARREST OF WOODHULL, CLAFLIN, & CO.

Yesterday Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, Miss Tennie C. Claflin, and Col. Blood, composing the firm of Woodhull, Claflin & Co., were arrested in civil suit on the affidavit of Mrs. Achsah M. Truman. The plaintiffs set forth in her affidavit that on the 26th of May, 1871, she gave the defendants the sum of $400 to be invested by them, as her agents, for her benefit, and that, although she has since repeatedly asked them to return the same, they have failed to do so. The defendants gave the required amount of bail, $600, their attorney, Mr. Charles Brooke, becoming surety on their bond. In the afternoon Mrs. Woodhull, her sister, and Col. Blood sailed for Europe on the steamer Lafayette.

A GOOD WORK.

The announcement of the proposed cooking classes at the Free Training Schools for Women at No. 47 East Tenth street, which are soon to be opened, and which will extend the individual instruction now given, has resulted in so many applications for admission that the Managers see the necessity for immediate action and have already devised means to assist in carrying out their plans. They are about commencing a series of entertainments at the fashionable watering-places, beginning with Long Branch, where the first will be given in about two weeks; the proceeds will be applied directly to the cooking classes. Mrs. U. S. Grant, wife of the President, and other ladies at the Branch who are friends and patrons of the Training Schools, have kindly taken charge of the local interest of the matter.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

John McGowan, aged thirty-three, of No. 75 Washington street, last evening, while in a despondent frame of mind, attempted to put an end to his existence by jumping overboard from Pier No. 33 East River. Patrolman McBride, of the Fourth Precinct, who saw him struggling in the water, plunged in after him, and after considerable trouble succeeded in rescuing him.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SEIZURE.

Special Agent Alexander, of the Treasury Department, on Tuesday afternoon made a seizure of some twenty-five barrels of borate of manganese, the property of Lowenthal & Co., Pearl street. The [illegible] through the Custom-house [illegible] as there is a duty of twenty-five per cent. on borate of manganese. It is not believed that there existed any intention on the part of the importers to defraud the Government.

JEWELS STOLEN IN PHILADELPHIA ARE RECOVERED IN NEW-YORK.

Yesterday Jacob Rosenberg, of No. 17 Rutgers place, was arrested and taken before Justice Flammer, of the Tombs Police Court, charged with having stolen property in his possession. Mr. John Brennan, the complainant in the case, is a Philadelphia jeweler. He stated that on the night of the 18th of February last his store, in that city, No. 13 South Eighth street, was burglariously entered and robbed of some $23,000 worth of jewelry, consisting of gold and silver watches, gold chains, diamond rings, diamond ear-rings, seal rings, one diamond and opal set, gold lockets, plain gold rings, and many other articles of value. Until Thursday last no trace of the property, or of the thieves was discovered, and he had given up all hope of recovering his property, when his brother saw a portion of it in the show window of Messrs. Mills & Colburn, No. 187 Grand street, New-York. The authorities at the Central Office, in Mulberry street, were notified, and Detectives Bennett and Williamson were ordered to work up the case. Messrs. Mills & Colburn gave a most satisfactory account of how the property had come into their possession. Following the clue thus obtained the officers at length found Mr. Peter Wiltner, of No. 80 Chatham street, who also had a portion of the jewelry in his store. He said he had bought it of Jacob Rosenberg, of No. 17 Rutgers place. Rosenberg, upon being interrogated admitted the sale to Wiltner, but refused to say from whom he had received the property, or how it had come into his possession. It is said that Rosenberg's reputation is not good, and that he is well-known to the Police. Justice Flammer admitted him to bail in the sum of $5,000 to answer at the Court of General Sessions, Mr. John Heitner, a manufacturer of jewelry, of No. 715 Lexington avenue going on his bond.

A MYSTERY OF THE BAY.

On Friday, Capt. Truerty, of the Quarantine steamer Q. K. Hopkins, discovered the body of a drowned man floating in the bay, took it in tow, and landed it at Stapleton, Staten Island, where Coroner Lea held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning, which, under the circumstances, was deemed a proper one. The features were so much disfigured that identification was regarded as impossible. Mr. Oats, the Stapleton undertaker took charge of the body. Meanwhile, it transpired that a well-known resident of Stapleton, named Ludwig B. Simon, had been missing since Sunday last. Upon investigation, the body proved to be his, the identification being completed by means of the clothing. It appears that Mr. Simon, who resided in Wright street, left his home on Sunday morning to take the 9 o'clock boat for New-York to see some friends, as he was to start on Monday for Germany, where he was going, to receive a considerable sum of money left him by a relative. When he left home he had $360 in his pocket, and had already purchased a steamer passage ticket for himself and a little son, paying $110 for it. This ticket he left at home, as it was his intention to return in the evening. His trunk was packed ready for an early start in the morning. This was the last seen or heard of him until the body was found as described. Upon further examination of the remains, a wound was found upon one side of the face, which looked as though it might have been the result of violence, and this leads to the belief that Simon may have been the victim of murder and robbery, the body afterward being thrown into the river. This belief is strengthened by the fact that no money was found upon the body, and no valuables, with the exception of three small gold studs in the shirt-bosom. The body was buried yesterday afternoon in the Silver Mount Cemetery at Castleton. The owner of the house where the family resided would not at first permit the body to be carried into it, although it was inclosed in a leaden coffin. The neighbors, however, insisted upon it, and he finally gave his consent. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of people. Mr. Simon leaves a wife and three children.

BRUTALITY ON LONG ISLAND.

Late on Friday afternoon a Polish Jew peddler, named Simon Meyer, entered the beer saloon of Daniel Blydenburgh, at Port Jefferson, to sell his wares. While there, for some reason, Capt. J. Simpson, of the schooner James Owen, of Hoboken, committed a brutal and, as alleged, unprovoked assault upon him. Meyer, believing his life to be in danger, ran into the street crying "Murder," followed by Simpson, who overtook and again assaulted him. The Captain was finally separated from his victim, but was profuse in his threats that he would kill him. A short time subsequently he saw him through a store door, and again pursued him. The poor peddler fled up stairs and out upon the roof, from which, in his desperation, he jumped, a distance of fifteen or twenty feet, injuring himself badly. By this time the excitement in the street was intense, and the Captain was taken away by his friends. A warrant for Simpson's arrest was immediately issued, and the peddler being destitute of money and seriously hurt, some of the citizens employed counsel for him. The trial took place yesterday before Justice Lee, and resulted in Simpson, who admitted the assault, being fined $50. The Captain, however, by some means got away without paying his fine, and fled from the village, his movements, no doubt, being accelerated by a knowledge of the fact that a peace warrant was out against him, and that the peddler had taken the preliminary steps toward a suit for damages. The matter, however, has been placed in the hands of the District Attorney of Suffolk County, who will probably take steps to further prosecute the case.

FROM THE TOMBS TO SING SING.

The following is a list of the names, crimes, and sentences of the convicts removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: Bernard Taylor, robbery, first degree, five years; Martin Cavill, grand larceny, five years; David Congdon, grand larceny, two years and six months; Thomas R. Wiley, burglary, two years and six months; Charles Weber, grand larceny, three years; John Nolan, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Gould, petit larceny from person, five years; William Laden, petit larceny from person, two years and six months; John Caveny, grand larceny, two years and six months; Edward Montgomery, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Smith, burglary, two years and six months; James Butler, burglary, five years; Wm. Johnson, burglary, five years; Frank Woods, burglary, five years; Thomas White, burglary, two years and six months; Charles Williams, petit larceny from the person, five years; Jas. Williams, petit larceny from person, five years; Mathew O'Neil, assault with dangerous weapon, five years; Daniel Fitzgerald, forgery, two years; Peter Dunn, petit larceny from person, two years and six months; Wm. Miller, grand larceny, five years, and Charles Levy, grand larceny, two years and six months.

DEATH OF EX-DETECTIVE JOHN G. TULLY.

John G. Tully, formerly a member of the detective force detailed at the Central Office, died last evening at his sister's residence in Brooklyn. The deceased became a member of the Police force over nine years ago, and for a number of years was attached to the Third Precinct. In 1870 he was detailed to the Central Office, and attached to the detective force under Capt. Irving. After three year's faithful service, during which he made some excellent arrests, he was, on Nov. 21, 1873, for some unaccountable reason, transferred to the Fourteenth Precinct and assigned to patrol duty. He was subsequently transferred to the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and detailed for special duty. While in the Church Street Police Station one afternoon in March last, engaged in cleaning his revolver, the weapon was accidentally discharged, and the bullet entered his breast and passed through the lungs. From the effect of this wound he never fully recovered, but gradually sank. The deceased officer was a member of the Police Mutual Aid Association, and the Police Mutual Benefit Society, and for some months past had been in the receipt of a pension from the Police Life Insurance Fund. He was about thirty-five years of age, a native of this City, and unmarried.

CHANGES IN THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Controller Green has appointed Mr. Abraham L. Earle, the County Auditor, to the position of Deputy Controller, an office which has been vacant during the last two years. The increasing labors of the Controller rendered this step necessary. Mr. Earle took the oath of office before Mayor Havemeyer at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. He filed bonds in $10,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, his sureties being Mr. Andrew W. Morgan, of No. 155 West Eleventh street, and Mr. William P. Bensall, of No. 52 Morton street. The appointment of Mr. Earle had the effect of creating a variety of absurd rumors, one being that the Controller was about to resign on account of the attempt of John Foley to have him indicted. Mr. David Jackson, the Examiner of the Finance Department, has been appointed County Auditor.

THE BROOKLYN MURDER.

Coroner Whitehill yesterday began an inquest in the case of James Kilduff, the society mason, who was killed on Friday afternoon by being struck on the head with a hammer by Frank Stuck, a private watchman. Stuck was present in custody of Capt. Woglom and Sergt. Bunce. A post-mortem examination, made by Dr. Shephard, showed that Kilduff, who was a very dissipated man, died from fracture of the skull and compression of the brain. A boy witness named Frank McGrogan, was not sworn, he being ignorant of the nature of an oath. The inquest was adjourned until to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

CORONER'S CASES.

Emma Dessart, aged twenty years, who was accidentally burned while at work in Nassau street, in June last, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, from exhaustion....The body of an unknown man was found in the North River yesterday, at the foot of Harrison street, and sent to the Morgue....Patrick Hughes, aged seventy-six years, who had his skull fractured by accidentally falling from a plasterer's horse, on July 29, died yesterday at the Reception Hospital in Ninety-ninth street....Thomas Ryan, aged thirty-five years, who was found on Friday night in a sick and destitute condition, at the corner of Fifteenth street and Ninth avenue, died at the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house shortly after being brought there.

MIDSHIPMEN IN THE MERCHANT MARINE.

The Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, at a recent meeting, passed resolutions authorizing Mr. Rufus Hatch, the Managing Director, to make arrangements for instituting a grade of office in the fleet similar to that of Midshipmen in the United States Navy. The aspirants for the rank thus created must be between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, of good moral character, and possessed of a good common school education. They will have to serve three years, receiving $60 for the first year, $120 for the second, and $240 for the third. They are to mess with the officers. It is intended that during the three years of service they shall be thoroughly instructed in everything pertaining to the practice and theory of navigation, the stowing and delivery of cargoes, &c. At the end of each year they will be subjected to a searching examination. The project is very favorably regarded in mercantile circles, and looked upon as certain to supply the merchant marine of the United States with a body of highly-trained and efficient officers. A reporter of THE TIMES had an interview with Mr. Rufus Hatch, yesterday, at the office of the company, in regard to the proposed project. Mr. Hatch stated that it was true that the company had resolved upon establishing the grade as stated, but the details of the plan had not been as yet finally decided upon.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER DENIES A CANARD.

Nothing new transpired yesterday in the City Hall in relation to the charges against Mayor Havemeyer. Before the Mayor left for his residence a TIMES reporter asked him if there was any truth in the report that Gov. Dix had appointed Mr. Henry Nicoll as Referee to take testimony in his case.

"There is not one word of truth in it," replied the Mayor. "The Governor would have certainly notified me of the fact if it was true, and I have received no communication from him since I sent him my answer."

"You have read, I suppose, of the attempt to indict Controller Green, Mr. Mayor?"

"I have, and I know who is doing it; but they had better not go too far; we may send some of them to the Penitentiary or the State Prison yet. They want to indict Green because he paid Mr. Hawkins for his services in checking the public plunderers at Albany; but I approved of Mr. Hawkins doing that work. I tell you some of the men who are now making a noise in the Grand Jury room had better be a little careful."

The Mayor seemed indisposed to say more, and the reporter retired.

THE BROOKLYN CHARITIES COMMISSION.

The Brooklyn Commissioners of Charities yesterday held an important meeting, at which they evidenced their intention of reform by reducing the clerical force of their department, and discharging several sinecure officeholders. On motion of President Wheeler, Dr. James A. Blanchard was appointed Medical Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, vice Dr. C. F. McDonald, resigned, and Dr. Charles Corey was appointed Supervising Physician, at a salary of $1,500 per annum. Mrs. Cunningham, the Matron, whose conduct compelled Dr. McDonald and his associates to resign, was retained in office. An investigation, however, was ordered in reference to Dr. McDonald's complaint. Peter Green, clerk at the asylum, salary $1,200; Robert Crummer, clerk, $2,000 a year; Owen Harrison, clerk, $1,800 a year; Hugh Clark, visitor, $4 per day, were discharged. The position of farmer in the Almshouse (salary $800 per annum) was abolished. Commissioner Cunningham announced his intention of reducing the clerical force in his district.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

A sad fatal accident occurred at Rye Lake, Westchester County, on Friday afternoon, to T. Russell Hart, aged twenty-one years. He was one of a picnic party who visited the groves which skirt the shores of the lake, and after most of the party had left he with some others remained to bathe. As he could not swim he kept close to the shore, while his companions swam out for some distance, and on turning round toward their starting point they missed Mr. Hart and immediately gave an alarm, and he was shortly discovered lying among the weeds under fifteen feet of water. He was at once brought to the surface by means of grappling-irons, and every effort made to resuscitate him, but without success. His remains were then taken to his home, which he had only left a few hours before the accident. A sister of the deceased was drowned in the same lake while attending a picnic just four years ago.

INTERFERING WITH A UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Andrew Scarbu and Axel Mapp, the first a seaman belonging to the German ship Prince Albert, and the second a boarding-house runner, were arrested some days ago for alleged interference with a United States Custom-house Inspector in the performance of his duty. They were charged with taking a trunk away from the vessel against his orders and before it had been examined. They were yesterday taken before United States Commissioner Shields, who, after investigating the matter, dismissed the case, there not being sufficient evidence to warrant a committal. Immediately upon the discharge of Scarbu he was again arrested on a charge of desertion, preferred by the Captain of the Prince Albert. He was held by Commissioner Shields, who notified the German Consul of the fact.

ESCAPED FROM THE PENITENTIARY.

Inspector McDermott, last evening, received information that Wm. Cunningham, a convict at the Penitentiary, escaped from that institution at 6 o'clock by taking possession of one of the guard-boats and rowing to the Long Island shore. Cunningham is twenty-six years of age, five feet six inches in height, and weighs 135 pounds. He has fair complexion, brown hair and blue eyes, and may be recognized by a large scar and a cross in India ink on right arm, and the letters "W. C." on left arm.

DECISIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following is a statement of the bankruptcy business in this district since the last report:

Voluntary Petitions.—Jacob Maynus, Edson Lawrence, Wm. Kearney, Frederick W. Covel, Lloyd Stevens, James C. Derby.

Adjudication in Involuntary Cases.—Orrin Townsend, Herman Roche, Beinheim Beiman, Elias Alberick, Richard Keeping, Charles F. Benedict, Benjamin L. Southack, Joseph Bownes, John H. Wilcox, Ralph J. Wright, Joseph Morney, Isaac Morney.

Discharged.—Simon Rosenbaum.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL THREE PIECES OF SILK.

Last Friday evening John Lamb, of No. 408 East Sixth street, attempted, with the assistance of a comrade, to steal three pieces of silk from a case in front of the dry goods store No. 889 Broadway. One of the clerks of the store saw them take the goods and gave the alarm. Lamb was arrested and taken before Justice Sherwood, at the Yorkville Police Court, who held him for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

George Alfred Townsend, of Washington, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Marquis De Argudin, of Spain, and Gen. W. F. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, are at the New-York Hotel.

Secretary Delano and Mr. Edward P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, arrived at the Hoffman House yesterday morning, and left in the afternoon for Long Branch.

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada; Congressman Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin, and Commander H. A. Adams, United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

OBITUARY.

HON. CHARLES JOSEPH LABERGE.

The death of Hon. Charles Joseph Laberge, of Montreal, is announced. He was born in that city in the year 1827, and entered upon his collegiate course at St. Hyacinthe in 1838. On leaving college Mr. Laberge devoted himself to the study of the law, and was admitted to practice in the year 1848. But, like a great many young French Canadians, he was strongly imbued with a taste for political discussion, and he became one of the contributors to *L'Avenir*, the Liberal journal of that day. In 1854 Mr. Laberge made one of the nineteen young Rouges who found seats in Parliament. He was the colleague of the Dorions, of Papin, of Daoust, and of others, who during that Parliament represented the party for whom the liberalism of Lafontaine and Morin was as rank Toryism. Among them all, and they were nearly all men of ability, none stood higher as a Parliamentary speaker than Mr. Laberge. In 1858, on the formation of the short-lived Brown-Dorion administration, he was offered and accepted the office of Solicitor General for Lower Canada. He continued in Parliament as member for Iberville until 1862, and during the later years of his Parliamentary career took a more prominent part in the discussions of the House, although he never became a frequent speaker. He was appointed Assistant Judge for the District of Sorel in 1863, but his position was not confirmed by the new Administration. He founded the *Franco-Canadien*, published at St. John, and which is now conducted by Mr. Marchand. He also raised a volunteer corps, of which he became Lieutenant Colonel, and in which position he was also succeeded by Mr. Marchand. On the establishment of *Le National* in Montreal, he was selected as its chief editor, and held that position up to the time of his death. Mr. Laberge married, in 1852, a daughter of Hon. J. O. Turgeon, member of the Legislative Council, by whom he had five children—four boys and one [illegible].

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police arrests during the past week numbered 1,933.

The Board of Police held a short session yesterday, but did not transact any business of public interest.

The examiners appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to inspect the new Pacific Mail steamers have reported favorably thereon.

The steamers Lafayette, Baltic, Mosel, and Cuba, which sailed for Europe yesterday, took out 57,852 letters and eighty-two bags of papers.

Among the passengers who sailed for Europe yesterday by the Inman steamer City of Paris were Mr. David Dudley Field and Prof. E. A. Andrews.

Commissioner Van Nort reports the amount of public money received by the Department of Public Works, for the week ending yesterday, to be $22,784 66.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction adopted a resolution yesterday ordering the Warden of Hart's Island to prepare the stones for a building 40 by 300 feet, for the accommodation of the boys now on the school-ship Mercury.

During the week ending at noon yesterday, there were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 721 deaths, 522 births, and 159 marriages, showing a decrease of 30 deaths and 58 births, and an increase of 7 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

Postmaster General Jewell is expected to arrive in New-York the latter part of this week. He will go to Long Branch to meet the President, and thence to his home in Hartford. It is expected that he will assume charge of the Post Office Department before the close of the present month.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning, before Justices Kasmire, Smith, and Wheeler, about sixty cases were disposed of, none of them, however, being of any importance. All of these who were convicted or pleaded guilty received from six months to one year in the Penitentiary.

The storm of a week ago washed out the road-bed of a part of Ninth street, between Broadway and University place, and caused the caving in of about 100 feet of the pavement. Since then the blocks of stone have been piled up by the boys so that they represent a fort by day and a light-house by night.

A cable dispatch from Hong Kong states that the Pacific Mail steam-ship Great Republic sailed Aug. 5 for San Francisco, via Yokohama, full of passengers and freight. The Winchester sailed from San Francisco on Thursday, for Panama, with twenty passengers and 411 tons of freight, forty tons for New-York.

On inquiry at the Sheriff's, County Clerk's, and Register's offices yesterday afternoon a reporter learned that the foreclosure of the mortgage on Tweed's house in Fifth avenue was made at the instance of a number of private creditors. The Deputy Sheriff states that the City was not a party to the suit, but that the sale may have been under a stipulation that the purchaser should not be disturbed.

Work has already been begun on the ground on the Hudson River, in the neighborhood of Sixtieth street, where the Central and Hudson River Railroad Company propose erecting a large elevator, capable of holding from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 bushels of grain. This elevator will be used principally for storage purposes for the grain brought on in the company's cars, and intended for transferment to sea-going vessels and canal-boats.

In the suit of Walter M. Phillips and others against the Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing, and Transportation Company, an injunction having been granted against the defendants, plaintiffs yesterday morning filed the usual undertaking in the Supreme Court, Chambers, in the sum of $150,000. The sureties are Sheppard Knapp, in $75,000, who was accepted, and James Gordon Bennett in a like sum. Mr. Bennett is to be examined as surety on the 18th inst.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 549 arrests in the city during the past week.

The taxes collected during the past week amounted to $36,652 02.

Gregorio Vaghus, a Russian sailor, fell from the mainyard of the Austrian bark Madagascar to the deck and received fatal injuries.

William Graham, a child two years and a half old, was run over and killed in York street, last night, by an ice wagon driven by David Maines, who was arrested.

When James Cummings was brought before Justice Elliott yesterday morning, charged with robbing his wife, Mrs. Cummings could not be found. A warrant has been issued to compel her attendance at court.

A fire occurred yesterday in the cellar of Ehlers & Van Hasselien's pork-packing establishment. Michael Freel, a member of Truck No. 2, was overcome by the smoke and was carried to a drug store, where he received medical attendance. The building was damaged $500.

LONG ISLAND.

At the recent election for three Trustees of the M. E. Church of Flushing, the right of voting was for the first time exercised by the ladies of that congregation.

The authorities of the Long Island Railroad have investigated into the causes of the accident on that road on the 23d ult., and have discharged the engineer of the locomotive Huntington for willful neglect of duty.

The Water Board of Long Island City have at last settled upon the locality from whence they will obtain their water. Yesterday Commissioners Pearse and Moran, with Major De Bevoise, Engineer Worthen, and Mr. Holly, of the firm of Holly & Co., of Lockport, visited the locality where work has been going on for some time, and after minute examination Messrs. Holly and Worthen came to the conclusion that the south side of Thompson avenue, known as the Milk Springs property, was the proper place to begin the work.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The School Commissioners of Westchester County will hold a meeting at the Court-house, White Plains, on Tuesday next, for the purpose of examining candidates for scholarships in the Cornell University.

A meeting was held at Irving Hotel, Port Chester, last evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of holding a semi-centennial anniversary of the visit of Gen. Lafayette to that place, then known as the Sawpits.

A special election will be held at Sing Sing, on Tuesday, for the purpose of determining whether a special tax of $3,000 shall be raised upon the taxable property in the village for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a suitable house for the accommodation of Engine Company No. 1.

At a special election held in the village of White Plains, the tax-payers voted in favor of entering into a contract to light all the streets and avenues where they have got mains laid, and removing their naphtha lamps to streets where the gas company have no mains laid. By this action all the streets and avenues of the village will be well lighted.

NEW-JERSEY.

Small-pox has made its appearance in the Hudson County Almshouse, at Snake Hill.

The rate of taxation in Bloomfield this year will be about two per cent., and in Montclair about two and a half per cent.

The exhibition of the Newark Industrial Institute will open on the 25th inst., and not on the 17th, as heretofore stated.

A boy named Edward Little, residing in Bayonne, accidentally shot himself in the hand yesterday while examining a pistol, and inflicted a severe wound.

A new chapel is being built on Bedford street, Newark, for the congregation of the German M. E. Mission Church. The cost of the building is estimated at about $4,000.

Augusta Schlicting, an insane woman, who resided in Market street, Newark, has been missing from home since Thursday last, and fears are entertained for her safety.

Jersey City is now speculating over a rumor that the late scandal on the Heights is about to be settled by the marriage of the chief actors, Rev. John S. Glendenning and Miss Mary J. Pomeroy.

The infant daughter of Mrs. L. Cook fell from the second-story window of her parent's residence, in Bayonne, yesterday, and broke her shoulder, besides sustaining other injuries of a serious nature.

Jersey City is without a Mayor at present, Mayor Traphagen being absent at Saratoga. Thos. D. Harrison, President of the Board of Aldermen, who should act as Mayor in the absence of that official, is also out of town, and consequently the city is without any official head.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a girl of sixteen, named Anna Wilson, living near Hawthorne Station, and employed in one of the mills in Paterson, while waiting on the Erie Railway track at Hawthorne was struck by an eastern-bound passenger train and thrown a considerable distance. One of her legs was broken, and she was otherwise injured internally.

At about 7 o'clock yesterday morning a girl named Anna Wilson, aged sixteen years, who resides near Hawthorne Station, on the Erie Railway, was struck by the locomotive of an eastern-bound passenger train and fatally injured. One of her legs was broken, and she sustained internal injuries, from which she cannot possibly recover. She was taken to the hospital.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Schoeenwolf and Bacon, the official dog-catchers of Newark, on complaint of a young girl named Matilda Sherry, who accuses them of stealing a valuable Spitz dog from her. She says she was sitting on her own stoop, with the dog's head resting on her lap, when the men came along, and one of them threw a cord around the dog's neck and dragged him away. The cord got on her arm and lacerated it severely.

Yesterday County Physician Terrill made an investigation of the circumstances attending the death of Patrick Jennings, a tramp, whose body was found hanging in a hay-press on John Freeman's premises near Rahway. William Whelan and William Aken, two other tramps who were in company with him, stated that they all spent the night in the hay-loft, and in the morning they went to a creek about half a mile distant to wash themselves, leaving Jennings in the loft. When they returned, in about an hour, they found him hanging in the press, and quite dead. Dr. Terrill was satisfied that it was a case of suicide, and gave a permit for burial.

STATEN ISLAND.

A notice is posted in the several depots of the Flushing and North-side and the Central Railroads that the employes must pay their board bills or be discharged.

A night patrol has been established in the village of Babylon, through subscriptions by the residents. The streets will be patrolled from 10 o'clock at night until daylight.

A young man named Herman Reiff, employed as a driver for Rubsam & Hormann's brewery, at Stapleton, was drowned yesterday while bathing in Castleton Pond. The body was recovered and an inquest held.

Mr. Keeler, of the Grand Hotel, at Rockaway, while going from the train to the hotel on Friday night, was knocked down by a highwayman, who threw a cloth over his head, and robbed him of a considerable sum of money, a pistol, and a watch and chain. He was considerably bruised about the face. The miscreant escaped.

George W. Bergen, Treasurer of Queens County, will commence the sale of lots for unpaid taxes in the town of Newtown to-morrow, at the Court-house in the village. It has lately transpired that a number of bogus tax-bills have been paid by parties residing outside the town, the name of the Receiver, Mr. Lawrence, being forged on the receipts.

John Hall, of Flushing, a Hell Gate pilot, brought a schooner through late on Friday night, and stopped at Whitestone, where he concluded to remain until daylight. In the morning he found his row-boat missing, and upon further investigation found that some six or seven of the schooner's crew were also missing, having deserted sometime in the night.

Four new mandamuses were served upon the village Trustees of Edgewater, at their last meeting, to compel the payment of bills against the village for services rendered last year by as many individuals. The amounts carry interest in each case. The Treasurer's report shows the receipts from taxes and other sources to be $36,317 75, and the disbursements to be $31,273 68, leaving a balance of $5,044 10 in the Treasury.

The salaries of the officers appointed by the new Board of Trustees of the village of New-Brighton have been fixed as follows: Clerk of the Village, $1,200; Village Marshal, $1,000; Janitor of the Court-house, $600. The compensation of the Treasurer is to be one-half of one per cent. of the taxes collected within ninety days, and seven per cent. after that, with an addition of one-half of one per cent. for disbursements. His bonds are fixed at $25,000.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Lafayette, for Brest.—M. Surmont, Alfred Cyriam, Mr. and Mrs. Brasier, A. Dirking, John L. Moore, Miss Adele Monquineurs, Victoria C. Woodhull, Edouard Robet, Charles H. Hatch, H. Girard, Charles Tronilby, Louis Coulanges, John P. Waters, Capt. Wm. W. Urquhart, Mrs. Wm. W. Urquhart, Mrs. Marie Puig De Millet, Miss Anna Nial, Enrique Soumelle, Felido Canela, Mr. Pinsan, Mrs. Mary Levison, H. H. Keenan, Albert T. Boas, Miss Tennie C. Claflin, Benjamin R. Tucker, Miss, Mr., and Mrs. Jean Schweitzer, y Don Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Prevost, Miss Louise Prevost, Mr. and Mrs. Edourd Lotin, Mr. and Mrs. L. Fortement, Mme. Etienne Selfslaghs, Mrs. Celene Mentenot, Mrs. Marie Leceeur, Miss Pauline Trepod, Mrs. S. Nolle, Mrs. Julie Ballet, Chas. Ballet, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Saltzmann, Antoine Braune, Mrs. Roxsana Claflin, Isidore Wimans, Gilbert Beckers, Mrs. L. Paris, Miss Marie Paris, Miss Alestine Paris, Mr. and Mrs. R. McHenry, Jules Renandiere, L. Nicoletti, Mrs. Kate Merian and child, Master Louis Merian, Mrs. Hanna Howell, Col. Jas. H. Blood, Mr. and Mrs. Capet and child, Dr. A. De Roaldes and daughter, Miss Marie Sassimi, Rev. Dr. Van De Moere, Sister Perrot, Sister Weyer, Sister St. Gabriel, Miss Julie Woodhull, Miss E. Fondimart, Simon Fondimart, Jacques Lang, Mme. Jacques Lang, Fred. K. Schuher, Charles Stein, Mrs. Charles Stein, Miss Annie Butler, Miss Annie Rush, Mrs. A. Vendling, Miss Annie Vendling, Francois Bonaventure, Xaiver Kein, Miss Mathilde Boner, Mrs. Clarence Bower, Alexander Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Delain, Mr. and Mrs. Francois Greyet, Edouard Kercher, Jules Molle, Bertrand Seve, Jean Bertrand Casons, Mr. Venuchi, Edwin Dinous, Nathan Guthmann, Albert Schmaltzer, Mrs. Schmaltzer, Miss Sophie Schmaltzer, Emill Schmaltzer, Clement Bourzil, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Priot, E. Priot, Miss E. Priot, P. P. Frichot, Miss Laure Frichot, Mr. Leon, Mrs. Lucette Ducastel, Mrs. Isabella Duhamel, Camille Sempe, M. Francois Geoffroy, Francois Beanjon, Miss Marie Maduron, Ernest Montillion, Louis Advenant, Stephan Miensset, P. Gollet, E. Florenville.

In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—James Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, Miss Ella Andrews, Miss Maria Andrews, Sydney Andrews, Master Robert Andrews, F. Zapata, Mrs. Zapata, two children and nurse, Juan Vengoechia, W. Diaz, Dr. M. Quinted, Mrs. H. E. Chadwicke, Mrs. Henry S. Brevoort, Mrs. Wm. Russell, Mrs. M. A. Douglas, Miss Lizzie Douglas, Joseph Stuart, A. Flores, Mrs. Flores, infant and nurse, R. N. Maclean, Robt. Pincus, D. F. Sullivan, E. Gray, J. L. Pope, W. M. Goodridge, Miss M. Stuart, Miss J. Thompson, Wm. Henry Swartwout, G. C. Tuting, A. Zerban, E. J. Brown, O. A. Bacon, A. Flores, Mrs. Flores, infant and nurse, J. M. Amaral, R. C. Levien, Ira O. Bellows, Rev. H. A. Daniel, T. C. Daniel and manservant, Mrs. N. Weber, J. R. Duerden, Mrs. A. M. Bryce, M. V. McMahon, C. R. Griffing, H. P. Simmons, Francis A. Sands, D. A. Given, J. C. F. Morson, Mrs. Morson, George Arms, Mrs. Arms, Capt. Jas. B. Eades, John P. Crosby, Mrs. Jas. H. Britton, Miss Sallie Britton, B. J. Saunders, Prof. A. Langdon, Col. W. H. Chesbrough, Mrs. Chesbrough, Theodore Connoly, John Cobham, Robt. Brown.

In steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.—Vander Leemo, Chas. Damfeldt, E. S. Cain, Seth Wheeler, Edgar Jerome, Mrs. Marshall Wood, Lieut. Col. Meares, C. A. Savage, H. Webster, P. P. Neviss, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Oliver, W. A. Ross, E. Escalante, P. Escalante, Mrs. Lamotte, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Porter, B. B. Wheatley, Joseph Orjill, Mrs. J. L. Warner and two daughters, Mme. Stieffel, Mrs. M. Fitzgerald and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Stevens, J. A. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Throop, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Payson, infant, and nurse, Robert Lamb, James Phelan, H. Brodham, V. Brodham, Prof. G. L. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, Miss Andrews, W. E. L. Davis, W. P. Clerk, Sister A oyse, Sister Mary De St. Denis, Mrs. Walton and child, two infants, two nurses, and manservant, Charles Gould, Miss Gilroy, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard, J. A. Collins, fifty-eight cabin.

In steam-ship Italy, for Liverpool.—Miss Blanche Stanely, Mr. Maury, Miles Formby, Miss Imogene Tracey, Miss Georgie Tracey, Mrs. Mazucco, Rev. J. L. Potter, Jno. Clay, Jr., Mrs. H. W. Smith, Miss E. S. Currier, J. H. Crane, Mrs. J. H. Crane and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Little, Mr. and Mrs. Appleby, P. J. Lackersteen, P. Laelotte, Capt. V. Giachetti, Dr. Doyle, J. J. Evans, Mrs. Waring, Capt. Foote, Mr. and Mrs. Burlock, Terence J. Sweeny, L. A. Tabor, J. W. Taylor, Mr. Smith and two children, Owen R. Jones.

In steam-ship Mosel, for Bremen.—Otto Nestle, Franz Brentano, W. Steinwedel, A. Lueder, Robert S. Greenough, Mrs. Robert S. Greenough, Mrs. J. Howard Carlisle, Mrs. James Murray, William Albert, Chr. Heinrichs, G. E. Torlinda, Mrs. Elizabeth Schroeder, August Strittmatter, Miss Louise Essermann, Richard Forster, Mrs. Richard Forster, Otto Koch, Mrs. J. C. L. Becker, John Gardella, S. Bernstein, Franz Rotmann, Guido Rotmann, L. Baum, G. Baum, C. J. Von Beck, Miss Emma Thornton, Miss Laura Thornton, Kaspar Knessi, John Bergner, Mr. Bachard and wife.

In steam-ship Bolivia, for Glasgow.—Ernest P. Brook, Ellis R. Thomas, John W. Graham, Wm. M. Lawton and lady, Robert McQuat, Mrs. Eugenie McQuat, Miss Effie McQuat, infant, and servant, Miss Collins, James Murray, George McGill, Thomas Blythe, George Hodges, Mrs. Martha Rallston, Mrs. Gustava Malsten and infant, Miss Eliza Frakelton, Miss Jane A. McKee, Geo. Barrie.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—C. F. Stoddard, F. H. Disbrow, S. Kranskoff, wife, and child, Geo. F. Edwards, Alfred R. Edwards, J. S. Talley, Mrs. P. A. Livingston, Mrs. M. Burr, infant, and two children, Rev. John Alston, J. W. McAlpin, G. Sickel, C. F. Calhoun, Chas. Godfrey, Julia Ashner, T. Rice and wife, Geo. S. Greeno and wife, Miss A. Cox, Sister Mary Liguori, R. S. Anderson, Mrs. C. Stoddard, P. Cunneely, A. P. Tripod, J. W. Teepee, Joseph Wagner, W. H. Kiddey, Nathan Fox, wife, infant, and three children, Geo. Stern.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Frankfort, from Bremen.—Marquis Antonio, Arguder, Ambroseo Corressa, Louis Bruno, Francisco Salazar, and others in second cabin.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—W. Mitchelson, wife, and two children, Mr. La Rose and wife, Miss McWhorter, L. Lippmann, H. P. Austin, H. McDonald, Mr. Stegeman, Mrs. H. McLeod, Mrs. Stanley, C. J. Barrie and wife, Herbert Lane, A. B. Thomas, Mrs. Wm. Gray and child, Mrs. E. Lee, Col. J. M. B. Lovell, C. Meyer, S. Meyer and son, Mr. C. L. Gilbert, M. Isaacs, Miss Bogen, Mrs. C. Remmington, P. Remmington, John Nolan, Isaac Meyers, W. Watt, J. Dunham, G. W. Reppard, Jas. Dovely.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:04 | Sun sets....7:06 | Moon rises...1:59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:48 | Gov. Island..6:37 | Hell Gate.....7:59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, &c., R. G. Cortis; State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Java, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool, &c., Charles G. Francklyn; Mississippi, Crowell, New Orleans, &c., Fred Baker; Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Regulator, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston; Italy, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., G. B. Merrick & Co.; Lafayette, (Fr.,) Heilliard, Havre, &c., George Mackenzie; Mosel, (Ger.,) Ernest, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; New-Orleans, Gager, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; City of Paris, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool, Jno. G. Dale.

Barks Brazil, Prout, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken; Friedlief, (Nor.,) Albrechtsen, Hamburg, C. Tobias & Co.; Lothair, (Br.,) Cann, St. John, N. F., &c., C. R. [illegible] Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Brasileira, (Ger.,) Jachens, Richmond, Pavenstadt & Co.

Brigs Helios, (Ger.,) Petersen, Corunna for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Orsolena, (Ital.,) Scotto, Bristol, Eng., Slocovich & Co., (cld. 7th.)

Schrs. Paul Thompson, Taylor, Norfolk; Rising Sun, Colburn, Richmond; Windward, Fletcher, Brunswick, Ga., Warren Ray & Co.; J. L. Crossley, (Br.,) Crossley, St. Johns, N. F., C. W. Bertaux; Snow Bird, (Br.,) Cripps, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Sons; J. F. Chandler, (Br.,) Fettis, Parrsboro, D. R. De Wolfe & Co.; S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Hattie E. Smith, Lee, Baracoa.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Frankfurt, (Ger.,) F. Von Bulow, Bremen July 21, and Havre 24th, with mdse. and 136 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced westerly winds most of the passage; Aug. 5 had a strong gale from S. E. to N. N. W., with a high cross sea running; since light winds and fine weather; July 26, lat. 49 15, lon. 12 12, passed a Hamburg steamer bound E.; Aug. 4, lat 42 35, lon. 55 3, passed (Br.) bark R. B. Chapman, bound E.; 5th, lat. 41 55, lon. 59 45, steam-ship City of Richmond, bound E.; 7th, lat. 40 41, lon. 71 7, passed Bremen bark Athena.

Steam-ship Gaelic, (Br.,) Parsell, London, July 26, with mdse. to R. J. Cortis; from the channel to the Banks of Newfoundland experienced strong westerly winds and heavy head seas, dense heavy fogs, and great amount of rain, strong westerly winds in to Sandy hook; no date, spoke the British bark Edith, from San Francisco for Philadelphia, 98 ds. out; lat. 43 21, lon. 58 32, passed off Nantucket steam-ship Goland, and a German steamer bound East.

Steam-ship Geo. Washington, Whitehead, New-Orleans Aug. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman. Aug. 4, 9 A. M., off Carry's Fort Reef, passed steam-ship City of Havana, bound S.; 7th, 3:25 A. M., steam-ship City of New-York, do.; on the outward passage passed the wreck of a small vessel bottom-up; has been in that condition since last Fall, laying in 13½ fathoms of water, about eighteen or twenty miles S. of Cape Canaveral, and in a very dangerous position, as she is right in the track of steam-ships bound S.; she has drifted about forty miles S. in the last eight months; the anchors are evidently on the bottom, holding her.

Steam-ship General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Aug 1, and South-west Pass 2d, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship Columbia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., Aug. 5, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Aug. 5, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Ship Ajax, (Norw.,) Apenes, Liverpool 46 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Ship Surprise, Johnson, Manila April 21, with hemp and sugar to A. A. Low & Bros.

Ship British Navy, (Br.,) Kendall, St. Pierre, Mart., 14 ds., in ballast to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Noah, (Nor.,) Nielsen, Amsterdam 50 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Evening Star, (Nor.,) Speict, Rotterdam 50 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark New-York, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co., vessel to Ireland & Co.

Bark Reindeer, Wellington, St. Pierre Mart 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Mathilde, (Norw.,) Rackow, Falmouth, E., 49 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson, vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Alessandro Manzoni, (Ital.,) Gamba, Antwerp 50 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Silas Fish, Sawyer, Iquique 99 ds., with nitrate of soda to order—vessel to J. D. Fish & Co. Passed Cape Horn June 2, crossed the Equator July 8, no date, lat. 28, lon. 63, spoke brig Ida, from Halifax, N. S., for the West Indies, 8 ds. out.

Bark Golofre, (Span.,) Gelpi, Havana 15 ds., in ballast to Latasa & Co.

Bark James E. Ward, Liesegang, Gustanamo 26 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Vesta, (Norw.,) Frost, Hartlepool, with gas coal to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Helios, (Ger.,) Zeismer, Pillau 55 ds., with rags to Toel, Rose & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Lugi Montrino, (Ital.,) De Maria, Port Vendres 52 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Emily, (Ger.,) Richmann, Rio Janeiro via Lisbon 42 ds., with coffee to order, vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Lorenz Hansen, (Ger.,) Dilwitz, Larne 39 ds., in ballast to Theodore Ruger.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, Rice, St. Pierre, Mart, 15 ds., with sugar to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig D. S. Soule, Soule, Sagua, 11 ds. with sugar to J. H. Winchester.

Brig Sportsman, Blanchard, Caibarien, 13 ds. with sugar to Goessler & Co., vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Lincoln, Gever, Bahia, 29 ds. with rosewood to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.; crossed the Equator July 7, in lon. 35.

Brig Virginia, Johnston, St. Pierre, Mart 14 ds., with sugar to Reynolds & Co.; sld. in company with ship British Navy, (Br.,) for New-York; had moderate weather.

Brig Merriwa, Davis, St. Thomas, via Turk's Island 13 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Duncan & Fiske.

Schr. Ellen, Augusta, Justus, Virginia.

Schr. Adelisa, Huntley, Pascagoula, Miss., 19 ds., with yellow pine to order—vessel to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Crane, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. L. Wentworth, New-Haven.

Schr. S. W. Day, Hamilton, Bangor, with lime, for Newark.

Schr. R. M. Brookings, Brown, Portsmouth, for Port Johnson.

Schr. S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. Virginia, Bearn, Providence.

Schr. Laura H. Jones, Cousins, Providence.

Schr. Connecticut, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. M. M. Merriman, Crane, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ario Pardee, Bishop, Pawtucket.

Schr. Louisa Crockett, Flanders, Rockland, Me., for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. K. Rawley, Rockport, Me., for Norfolk.

Schr. W. C. Atwater, Morgan, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. A. Willey, Whelley, Rockport, Me., for Norfolk.

Schr. Dreadnaught, Saunders, Stonington.

Schr. Lucy, (Br.,) ——, Cow Bay, with coal to order.

Schr. Hattie, Loombs, Philbrook, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. S. D. Hart, Sargent, Providence.

Schr. Martha Sargent, Sargent, Bangor, with lime for Newark.

Schr. Cynthia Jones, Gardner, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Fannie W. Clark, Clark, St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.

Schr. Sophie, Harris, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. Addie Doane, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Hunter, Greene, Dighton, for Rondout.

Schr. E. Flower, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Belle, Nickerson, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Monitor, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. G. M. Partridge, Mills, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Fannie Barney, ——, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Jones, Taunton.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. J. J. Housman, Ridoe, Virginia.

Schr. S. G. Benton, Miller, Virginia.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, Briggs, Point-a-Pitre, Guad., 18 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt.

Schr. Eva Holmes, Van Nutt, Virginia.

Schr. Dennis Hasting, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr. M. F. Bradshaw, Bradshaw, Virginia.

Schr. Hannah Predmore, Brice, Virginia.

Schr. Charley Banks, Nelson, Virginia.

Schr. T. W. Mervis, Longstreet, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. McGeel, Woodland, Richmond.

Schr. T. W. Hinton, Seaman, Virginia.

Schr. Annie R. Williams, Skinner, Charleston 7 ds., with yellow pine to J. E. Lasher & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Oakes Ames, Edmunds, Baltimore.

Schr. Idaho, Evans, Virginia.

Schr. Lightboat, (of Rockland, Me.,) Woods, Aux Cayes 17 ds., with coffee and logwood to Decker & Co.—vessel to H. P. Brown & Co. July 28, near Fortune Island, spoke bark Valencia, from Guantanamo, for New-York.

Schr. South-east, Harrington, Maryland.

Schr. Neptune, Bride, Alward, Calais, with lumber for order.

Schr. Eva Diverty, Hand, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. E. Caulkin, Mackey, New-Bedford.

Schr. Abbie S. Emery, Jones, Vinal Haven, with stone to order.

Schr. Mary ——, Johnson, Zanesville.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, Balcom, Dighton, for Baltimore.

Schr. Thos. Borden, Churbuck, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. E.; raining.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Mosel, for Bremen; Lafayette, for Havre; Baltic, City of Paris, Java, and Italy, for Liverpool; Bolivia, for Glasgow; Cuba, for Havana; Mississippi and New-Orleans, for New-Orleans; State of Texas, for Galveston; Manhattan, for Charleston; Livingston, for Savannah; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; ships C. H. Marshall, for San Francisco; Cavour, for Liverpool; New World and John Mann, for London; barks Alaska, for Genoa; Francisco Avegna, for Cork or Falmouth; Trelawney, for Queenstown or Falmouth; Indiana, for Liverpool; Sunlight, for Dunedin; M. Wood, for Pugwash, N. S.; Sarah E. Frazier, for Aspinwall; Hebe, for Baltimore; brigs Lewis L. Squires, for Lisbon; Eleanor Miller, for Rosario; Harry Virden, for Rio Janeiro; schrs. Lilly, for Charleston, S. C.; Rising Sun and John Williamson, for Richmond, Va.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 8.—Arr. brig Alpha, from Ponce, P. R.

Cld. steamers Ohio, for Bremen; James A. Gary, for Newbern, N. C.; America, for Savannah; brigs F. H. Todd, for Marseilles; Lydia H. Cole, for St. Jago de Cuba; schr. N. A. Hatch, for Milford Haven.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Arr. bark Zephyrine, Johnson, Demerara; brigs Nellie Antrim, Wischman, Rio Grande; Nebo, (Br.,) Lewis, Surinam; Tally Ho, Sprague, Port Caledonia, C. B.; schrs. Ruth Shaw, Lingan, C. B.; Speedwell, Drisco, Alexandria; Mary E. Rankin, Fuller, Alexandria; Bill Stowe, Mansen, Baltimore; E. B. Shaw, Shaw, Philadelphia; James Veldren, Velsor, Philadelphia.

Arr. steamer Lancaster, Mills, Philadelphia; schrs. Charles Sawyer, Mullen, Jacksonville; Edwin J. Morris, Lavender, Baltimore; W. B. Scull, Barrett, Philadelphia; Trade Wind, Corson, do.; Lilly B. French, Dolliner, Port Johnson; Ann Elizabeth, Getchell, Weehawken.

Cld. steamers Saragossa, McKay, Liverpool; Flag, Foster, Charleston, Roman, Crowell, Philadelphia; Neptune, Barey, New-York; bark Serafino, (Ital.,) Seumino, Genoa, via Baltimore; brig Hattie, Cates, Machias; schrs. Cora, Nickerson, Baltimore; Harry L. Whiton, Rich, Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Wm. Crane and bark Jennie Cushman.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 8.—Sld. steamers Champion, for New-York, and Virginia, for Philadelphia; schrs. B. N. Hawkins, for New-York; H. L. Fuller, for Jacksonville; D. Talbot, for Philadelphia, and Traveler, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 8.—Arr. brig Carrie Bertha from Turk's Island for orders.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 8.—All the vessels reported here last evening remain.

Put back, brig W. H. Parks on account of head winds.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 8.—Passed up, barkentine Maria Charlotte, from Copenhagen; steamers Aries and Rattlesnake, from Boston; ship Aneroid, from Antwerp; brigs Riche, from Laguayra and Puerto Cabello; Mary E. Rowland, from Old Harbor; Jamaica, for Chester, Penn.; a light bark, probably the Carrie Wyman, from Gloucester; schr. Henry Waddington, from Turk's Island.

Passed down—Brig Waverly, for Portland; schrs. Charles E. Paige, for Boston; Governor Burton, for Providence; Albert Clarence, W. G. Dearborn, and Sarah J. Bright, for Boston; J. B. Willard, for Portland; United States steamer Dispatch, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 8.—Arr. steam-ships Leo, from New-York, and C. W. Lord, from Philadelphia.

Cld. brig Amstead, for Palma, Majorca.

Sld. steam-ships San Salvador, for New-York, and Saragossa, for Baltimore, and schr. Mary Riley, for Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 7.—Arr. schrs. Silas Brainard, New-York, for Boston; Davidson, Northport, for do.; Chowan, Rondout, for Saco; Dresden, Shules, N. S., for New-York; J. B. Clayton, Marion, E. Rockhill, and Lettie K. Friend, Boston, for Philadelphia; Mary Ella, Kennebec River, for do.; C. H. Macomber, Salem, for do.; Hesperus, Blue Hill, for do.; [illegible] port; Hattie M. Mayo, &c., for Providence; Emma [illegible] Winsor, Plymouth, for New-York; Julia A. Tate, [illegible] Bridgeport, with excursionists, and fishing schr. Wild Rose, of Harwich, bound out.

Sld. schrs. Charles P. Stickney, Merville, Breeze, Harriett Ryan, Dresden, Hesperus, and Hattie M. Mayo.

SPOKEN.

Aug. 5, lat. 40 34, lon. 70 30, brig Dirigo, from Bath, Me., for Philadelphia, by pilot-boat Caprice, No. 15.

Aug. 8, bark Ocean, (of Woodland,) from ——, for Philadelphia, by pilot-boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.

DISASTER.

Sloop Lucretia Woodhull, from Brookhaven, while passing through Hell Gate, was run into by the smack John Comstock, for New-London. The L. had her bowsprit knocked off, and her starboard had a hole knocked in which caused her to leak badly, and all of head-gear was gone. Damage, $250. Smack was slightly damaged.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Sld. for the United States: Augusta, Marie, Hellas, Niphon, Countess of Dufferin, Helene, Maury, and Jas. E. Brett.

Arr. out from the United States on the 6th inst. Almeria, Kosmos, John Barbour, John Sherwood, and Palmetract.

8th, Sunnyside, Syringa, Eros, Sabioncello, Laura and Gertrude, Flora, Clara Killam, Oskar and George, Mary K. Campbell, and John o'Gaunt.

Also, arr. from the United States: Seekommeren and Jane Slade.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 8.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Abyssinia, Capt. Haine, from New-York July 29, for Liverpool, arr. here at midnight.

The Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Minnesota, Capt. Jones, from New-York July 28, reached here at noon to-day, and proceeded for Liverpool.

STETTIN, Aug. 8.—Arr. steam-ship Franklin, Capt. Dehnicke, from New-York July 21.

TRADE MARK

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND THE PUBLIC TO THEIR EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF STANDARD PERFUMES.

EMPLOYING ONLY THE BEST TALENT, AND ENJOYING A WIDE EXPERIENCE AND USING THE UTMOST CARE IN ALL THEIR PREPARATIONS, THEY HAVE ADOPTED THE PRINCIPLE OF MAKING ONLY ONE QUALITY, AND THAT THE FINEST, IN EACH VARIETY, AND CONSEQUENTLY THEY CAN RECOMMEND THESE PERFUMES TO DISCRIMINATING PURCHASERS WITH THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE.

THEY ALSO BEG TO STATE THAT THEY RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE VIENNA EXPOSITION OVER ALL COMPETITORS, AND ALTHOUGH BUT RECENTLY INTRODUCED IN THIS MARKET, THEY ARE NOW PREFERRED BY THE LEADING DEALERS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES TO ALL OTHERS FOR DELICACY AND DURABILITY.

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SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

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THE
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TAKE THE
RHODE ISLAND
(THE FINEST STEAMER AFLOAT,)
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, FROM PIER NO. 30 NORTH RIVER,
foot of Chambers st., and
AT 1 P. M. FROM FOOT 23D ST., EAST RIVER.
Enjoy a most delightful sail through
LONG ISLAND SOUND BY DAYLIGHT!
Arrive at STONINGTON at 7:30 P. M., have three hours in that quaint old New-England town, and arrive back at NEW-YORK at 6 o'clock the next morning.
FARE $3
FOR THE ROUND TRIP.
CHEAPER THAN STAYING AT HOME!

Try this trip and experience the healthful result of a sea breeze.

This magnificent steamer leaves and arrives daily, except Sundays.

The SATURDAY BOAT from NEW-YORK returns SUNDAY NIGHT, affording passengers the opportunity to visit WATCH HILL, the most noted watering-place in New-England.

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THESE SUPERB HANGINGS ARE MADE BY M. BALIN OF PARIS, AND WON FOR HIM THE FIRST PRIZE AT VIENNA AND THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.

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